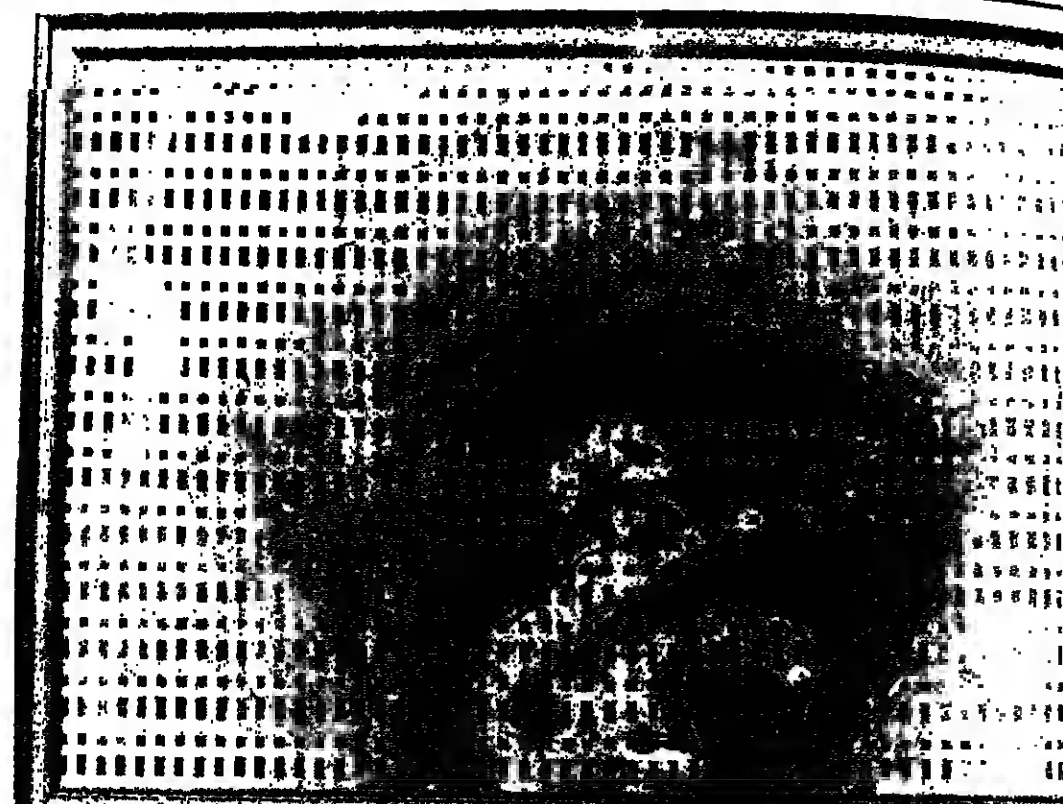




Ayyed Al-Nimir combines the abstract and the real



Nisamah El-Nimir's "op art"

By Margarette Hall
Special to The Star

PHARAOH AKHNATON had revolutionary ideas concerning religion and art. He encouraged art and during his reign, it became more free, relaxed and expressive.

Many galleries are named after this patron of the arts and one is found in Egypt. For 15 years a young boy used to go there and absorb the art displayed, and practice drawing. Eventually, he entered an art college with the help of the gallery and continued his art studies at the Academy of Fine Arts in Cairo.

Now, the man, Ayyed Al-Nimir, has opened a gallery and studio in Amman. The idea, he says enthusiastically, is of sharing his love of art, which was planted in him as a child, with the people of Jordan. On display is a permanent exhibit of working by him and by his wife, Nisamah El-Nimir.

The gallery will also feature Jordanian art, including, not only paintings, but also sculptures and ceramics. In addition, the studio

Akhnaton would be pleased

will be used for giving art courses and lectures for both children and adults. Later on, a library will be added to stock educational and important art books which are usually difficult to find here.

Creating a sense of communication among artists is the main idea behind the Akhnaton Gallery. Artists will have a place to think of as their own, and to express their ideas and views on art.

Currently on display are 40 pieces by Ayyed and four by Nisamah. They range from acrylics, oils, black and white lithographs, to photo silk-screens.

Nisamah, Jordanian by birth, studied art in Cairo. She shows, in her first exhibit, an affinity "op art": focusing on optics which are the physical and psychological process of vision. Her two oils done in this fashion appear almost scientific and systematic. However, she contradicts this idea, by balancing the colour pattern which

brings the rectangular shapes into the foreground by a gradual shift from warm to cool tones moving inward.

Her backgrounds are done in transparent colours embodying semi-realistic figures.

Drama is captured and expressed romantically in the form of a solitary woman figure. Nisamah uses this shape as a means of self-expression, and it is always imprisoned behind the abstract foreground. Also, it is portrayed through relatively simple black outlines contrasting with the complex foreground.

Providing a larger contrast are her other works. The styles are classical and you would think that they had been done some years ago. However, the artist painted them during the same period as the other "op art" ones. Nimir is capable of working on two completely different styles simultaneously.

In contrast, Ayyed has undergone distinct phases in his art. His earliest works are black and white lithographs, and his most recent are abstracts. In them, he uses a lot of Nabatean symbolism and animal figures, but what attracts your attention is the very strong colour used in the latter period. For example, crimson expresses mountains in one painting and in another the earth. In this manner he uses the same colour to give different representations in various pieces, and plays around with earth and sky.

Like his wife, he combines the real and abstract. In the paintings with strong colours, the real is in the form of humans and animals. To achieve movement and perspective he manoeuvres the colour and its space; in one painting 20% is abstract, pushing a realistic 20% upwards. Consequently, he achieves a sort of breathing space for the work and the rev-

erse technique is also found in ing with space and colour as he loves to do, says he: sparkle in his eyes.

Ayyed has now come up with even more modern-looking art. This new stage deals with representing space in harmony, destroyed boundaries. Space consists of the area around the painting and the empty space in the canvas itself. Such piece is of a barred window. It is done in the artist's characteristic colours with the addition of simple line designs. Influenced by African tapestries, they are done in bright warm tones of vertical and horizontal elements. The stripes are joined to form a barred window. This does not make up the whole painting, however, for the work also includes its shadows against a wall, and the space within it without.

Go and see the display by the two artists in the Tower Bazaar. You will be surprised by the creative techniques and the brought to life.



Katarina Witt

Battle
of the
Carmens

East Germany's Katarina Witt, 22 is the European figure - skating champion attracting so much attention these days. Her battle for the Olympic gold with American Skater Debi Thomas is sure to be a sizzling one. In a rare coincidence, both will skate to the music of Bizet's Carmen, in programmes packed with spectacular jumps.

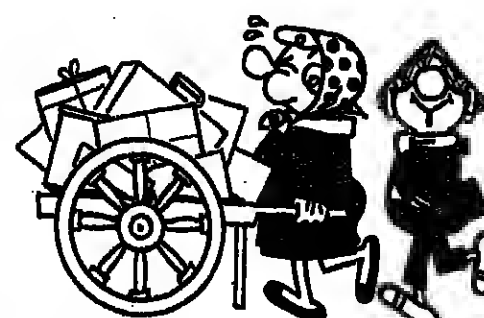
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THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

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INSIDE
WorldPaper

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An eye-witness report

'Ship of return' achieves victory

DESPITE THE indelible post-ponement of the peaceful mission of the 'ship of return', it ultimately has won a significant victory over a media war which Israel waged against the intended peaceful return of deported Palestinians to their national homeland.

In the first instance, it may seem to many observers that the journey of return is nothing but a media campaign. But this perception is deceptive. The idea of returning hundreds of Palestinian deportees on board a ship is in contrast to the mere existence of Israel. It was the method used by Israelis themselves in 1947 to bring immigrant Jews from all over the world to Palestine on board the 'exodus' ship.

It is the 'new exodus' that reminds Israel of its past, but this time, it was the Palestinian people returning to the land they were

thrown out of by Israel. By fulfilling its mission, the 'ship of return' would erase the Israeli dream of a secure state. The Israelis were faced with 'human beings' returning to claim their legitimate right to their land. In the past, there were only calls from the Palestinian people to return, but Israel this time realized that the calls are

By Wafa Amr
Star Staff Writer

materialized into a reality and it has to deal with them on these bases. Israel's hysterical and violent reaction to the peaceful voyage was by far much greater than anybody had expected.

For ten days in the Greek capital, Athens, the Palestinian depor-

tees, international personalities participating in the intended journey, and journalists, were concerned with almost nothing but the fate of the ship destined to carry them to a Palestinian port. Uncertainty, nervousness, and doubt clouded the atmosphere. At the same time, the feelings of enthusiasm and determination to sail prevailed.

Right from the beginning of the journey, there were doubts whether the ship would actually sail, yet the determination to stand up to the challenge was enormous. On Tuesday 9 February Palestinian deportees flew to Athens to board the ship which was arranged to sail to Haifa. At the airport, they were surprised to find out that they had to spend the night in hotels instead of heading directly to the ship. They were told

Deported Palestinians demonstrate in front of the American Embassy in Athens against Israeli measures

the ship would sail the next day. It didn't. The shipping company which agreed to rent the ship to the PLO had yielded to Israeli threats. So the PLO officials had to act quickly in search for other

alternatives, realizing the facing a very dangerous situation determined to thwart any attempt to successfully launch the mission.

The PLO officials played a stronger determination ahead with the plan. Six Palestinian deportees and international personalities were to participate in the. They voiced their indignation, despite mounting Israeli and terrorist tactics, pay attention to the well-known that they might be subjected to harassment and face aboard the ship, if it was by the Israelis.

The Palestinians only determined to sail, while the intelligence service grew determined to foil the mission. PLO officials acted quickly, contacting with several companies at one time. Mossad was working to subjugating captives and to serious threats. Each PLO succeeded in reaching a primary agreement with a shipping company, it would give two or three hours' fear for their families' economic interests. The also want as far as the some foreign journalists to them to leave.

The lobby of the Athens Continental Hotel was a Mosad agent, moving in Palestinians and foreign groups of people were discussing the issue of a samad the first question upon waking up, and question before going to "Is there a ship?" The came an obsession. It was really felt that the sailing postponed, and all attention focused on whether it would be able to secure

Dr Alfred Lilienthal, an Jew and author of many end books on the Middle known for his support for the Palestinian cause, Star "If the ship isn't sail, I will take a boat and Haifa. I will demonstrate the world that I, as an am allowed to enter while Palestine can't enter their own land."

Palestine National Council, Shaikh Abdul Hamid one of the first Palestinian deported from Palestine by Israeli occupying authorities, the return voyage was the will of the Palestinian to live on their soil, no means Israeli practices to them from their legitimate

Miriam Al Gazi, a Jew migrated to Palestine on the "exodus" ship in 1947 and on board the "exodus" ship immigrant, and now I am with the Palestinian people trip to return to their the 'ship of return'. It is the mate right and I am

Continued on page 21



THE LITTLE HANDS PRESENTS
A MUSICAL SHOW WITH
REMI BANDALY
AND

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The Greek College for Girls
(The Nezzerte Sisters)

The C.M.S. School
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The Musical Show will take place at the Palace of Culture/Al-Husseini Sports City, from (Merch):

Wednesday 2nd Thursday 3rd Friday 4th Saturday 5th and Sunday 6th

Morning Performances:
9:00-10:00 also 11:00-12:00 Tickets for Schools: 1 J.D.
Afternoon Performances: Tickets for the Public:
4-5:30 1 J.D. and 2 J.D.

Friday 4th March Performances:
11:00-12:30 4:30-5:30

Tickets will be sold at the following places:-

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1) Haya Arts Centre	1) Abu Dahat Centre
2) Ietikhel, bookshop	2) Smurta Tower/Tower Building
3) Saion Shaya	3) Firas Bookshop
Jabal El Hanzelo	4) Sweet Supermarket
Akawi Supermarket	5) Naser Al Deen Supermarket
Jabal El Waleedeh	Um Uthobnah
1) Firas Bookshop	Mecca Street
2) Khater Supermarket	Downtown
Jabal Al-Naser	Al-Husseini Sport City
Al-Naser Women's Society	Swadaya
Aldeun	Wadi Sagra
Jordan Green Valley Farm	Al-Radyah
Bayader Wadi Dayr	Housing Bank
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Tickets will be sold at the entrance of the Palace of Culture



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Once upon a puff....

They decide to quit smoking

By Raja Ben Ayed
Special to The Star

WHAT IS better than a cigarette after breakfast? "A cigarette after lunch," some would say, "but the best one is that which accompanies a drink," others would add. And so we go, anumerating the nice puts of a day, the retreating or relaxing moments in which we really appreciate a cigarette. But how many of them a day do we actually enjoy consciously? "Five," says an impenitent smoker who has just relapsed into the smoky tangle world of cigarettes after two years of rest: "one after breakfast, one after lunch, one with afternoon coffee, and two in the evening with drinks."

If you stick to this principle, you are the "ideal smoker," considering that some doctors declared that up to five cigarettes a day is still a "safe" number which keeps you within the limits of minimal danger for your health. Then, what about the 10, 15 or 20 other cigarettes generally consumed during that day?

The number of cigarettes one smokes in a day seems to be largely connected with the reasons why one smokes. "I love it, it tastes good and it smells good," says a healthy and tranquil housewife, "but I never smoke more than even cigarettes a day," which is still beyond the famous "safe" limit.

"Well sometimes I wonder how I manage to smoke 20 cigarettes in one day. I guess it is because almost everybody smokes in my office, so I just do the same," confesses a bank clerk, who does not seem much convinced about his inclination to smoke.

"The believing that we do something when we do nothing is the first illusion of tobacco," once declared Emerson, and so thinks a youngster who boldly asserts that "when you don't know what to do with your 20 fingers, just grab a cigarette and there you are, busy again." And there he is, acting like a "real man" overcoming his timidity and youthful uneasiness with just a "cigarette."

"I burn 30 cigarettes a day," confesses a busy corporate executive, "but I barely smoke half of them; I forget them on the ash-tray as soon as I light them up." But he omits to say that he lights them up one after the other, forgetting that the last one is still burning in the ash-tray and occasionally taking long voluptuous puffs from any of them until he smokes them all.

"I can't help smoking my 20 cigarettes a day. I know how dangerous it is for my health, but I just can't live without it," effirms an active woman in her late 30s. She has been smoking for 20 years and has had several minor respiratory problems which might develop complications later. Yet



Cigarettes that help think

she could never take the decision of quitting, nor did she succeed in reducing the number of cigarettes she smokes in a day.

Habit, stress, timidity, irritation, personal taste, or addiction? Such variable matters which are considered as the smoker's stimuli are

said to have various influences on the smoker's decision to quit. The degrees of difficulties encountered upon quitting and the chances of success seem to be very closely related to the reasons for which a person smokes.

A French weekly magazine recently published a test which, if

answered honestly, would show you the category of smokers to belong to and hence the chances of success and the kind of obstacles you will meet if you decide to give up smoking. One fact, however, was heavily stressed as being the most important step towards quitting: personal decision based on deep conviction. Every serious nicotine addict is said to be successfully (but not easily) overcome when you reach the point of personal conviction: reason and conviction, let alone a bit of timidity or personal taste, are null.

Of course, you can appear numerous expedients which help you stick to your decision: make disinfection easier, beer and carry on. Says a taxi driver who quit smoking a year ago: "I feel better, breathe better and food has such a wonderful taste now. Besides, I will not smoke again, but I have another problem, I put on a lot of weight. I eat too much, I can't help it. In cigarettes, my sweet tooth will come per a population of 1,000. That is the other side of the coin. He exchanges the need for nicotine and the mechanical gestures of a smoker for something else which keeps his mouth a hand busy.

Statistical reports show that a majority of people who give up smoking fall into the habit of controlled nibbling. But this is supposed to occur mainly during the first year. Later, appetite increases, weight tends to stabilize all the more so if you help it with some physical exercise and healthy life.

Another expedient also seems to be quite useful in reducing the feeling of dependence: need, along with calming down, hardly controllable "mundane" acupuncture; the very old Chinese science which based on a precise knowledge of the human nervous end consists in puncturing certain parts of the body with needles in order to cure a disease, or to leave pain.

Many doctors nowadays believe this science on smoking. It helps them relax and give up the habit. They pick a tiny machine, non-smokers. The main factor into the cigarette in a very responsible for the increase in the spot end there you are, the death rate associated with smoking a clear repulsion for cigarettes and the second factor was lung cancer, depending on the nerve they puncture.

"True," says once a person tried it, "for the first two years I've felt rather uncomfortable. I've been smoking cigarettes around me and in the rare moments when I need a cigarette, I couldn't smoke it. It tasted like a cigarette, but the feeling of repulsion to fade gradually and I hadn't reacted immediately to the attack of my decision not to smoke again, I would have probably slipped into it." She quit six years ago, overcoming the problem of gaining weight in the second year, enjoying life and tennis more than ever. However, she confesses that sometimes she still feels like taking a puff, "just one".

But she solved the dilemma with an economic reasoning: "I quit with a puff and then it's a cigarette, then many cigarettes. You end up spending a fortune on cigarettes and on make-up to cover your blurred smoky complexion. Now, I'd rather spend that money on travelling and I can even quit a nicely!"

Many people around have smoking this year and more than ever. They are still coping with the dilemma of getting fat. But they feel really better than smokers, less by taking a few nice puffs and not gaining any weight. They nevertheless agree that one and nothing can have a influence on their decision to quit smoking. External factors of great help and support in a decision to quit and your age and will are your only saviors.

The following figures have been compiled from an interview with an Italian Tobacco grower and cigarette producer, who is based in Cuba. (Figures do not necessarily represent the actual costs in Jordan nor the measures and standards adopted in Jordan).

According to Natalie the standard cigarette size is eight centimeters (8 cm), which is 6 cm body + 2 cm filter.

King Size = 8.5 cm, or 6 cm body + 2.5 cm filter.

Long Size: (1) 8.5 cm = 7 + 2.5 cm
(2) 10 cm = 7.5 + 2.5 cm

COSTS: 1- per 200-cigarette carton \$3.80 for tax purposes

2- per 200 cigarettes -un packed \$3.00 for tax purposes

For the first batch of production, total costs, represented as 100 per cent, are \$2.7 starting with Code 03, and ending with Code 0999.

For each subsequent batch, total costs decrease by 1 (Natalie manufactures 70

batches a day). Natalie says: (1) If I were to manufacture only cigarettes,

I would make 1 C profit per one cigarette.

(2) If I were to produce other types, such as cigars and cigarettes, I would make an extra 1 C profit per 10 Cigarettes.

(3) If I were to produce the whole lot, such as tobacco processing, paper manufacturing, filter manufacturing and the rest, I would make the following profits per day:

A- 70 batches x 200 = 14,000 cig.

14,000 x 1 C = \$140.00

B- other types yield profits, daily

earned: + \$14.00

— Total sales earned by American companies from selling cigarettes to the inhabitants of the planet JD 7,000,000,000,000 per year.

— Consumers entering the market as "new smokers" 2,000,000 people per year

B- Losses

— People who change brands 100 people per 1,000

— Early death 2 people per 1,000

— People who quit smoking 4 per 1,000 people

— Natural death: 500,000 smokers worldwide.

C- the whole lot + \$50.00 net profits \$140 + \$14 + \$50 = \$204 per day.

Ratio of net profit to total costs = \$1: \$2.7

Natalie says: "My average net profit per year are close to \$73,440 because I do the whole lot. In good times, I reach the \$100,000.00 record, and in the bad times my net profits would not amount to less than \$70,000.00. "I am a small operator with 13 employees and an isolated factory, and I earn less than any body else in this industry".

5- Tanegara: — 90% of smokers start as tanegara, boys at 13-14 years and girls at 12

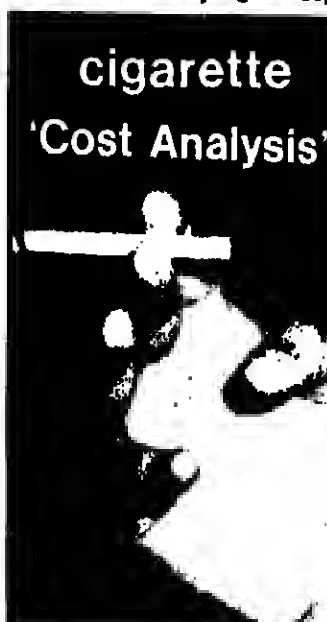
— Tanegara smoke 50% of Marlboro's Total Production

6- Personal expenses: — Based on a study prepared by a Swedish interest group, the average daily expenditure of smokers differs from one nation to another: Cold areas: JD 0.970 (per person per day)

Hot areas: JD 0.885

Mountain people: JD 0.343

Valley people: JD 0.817



Smoking in figures

The health cost

By Lame Kilani
Special to The Star

A LARGE number of studies have shown that there is a marked association between cigarette smoking and death rate. The death rate is sometimes up to 70 per cent higher in cigarette smokers than in non-smokers. The main factor into the cigarette in a very responsible for the increase in the spot end there you are, the death rate associated with smoking a clear repulsion for cigarettes and the second factor was lung cancer, depending on the nerve they puncture.

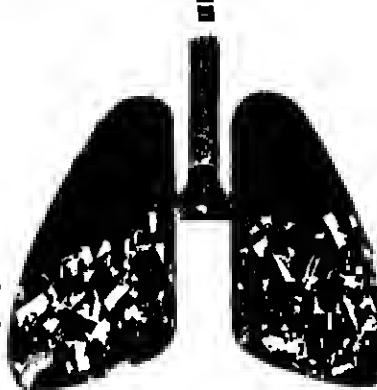
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There is also growing evidence that cigarette smoking prevents the healing of gastric and duodenal ulcers (peptic ulcers), and may be a factor contributing to their development.



Smoking can also be a cause of infertility. It is known to reduce the quality of both sperm and ova in man and women. It also reduces both the number of live sperm and their mobility, and conceptions often occur after these habits have been given up. A number of studies involving many thousands of women show that expectant mothers who smoke before and during pregnancy more frequently experience early bleeding and miscarriages; they have more premature births and more of their infants are born dead or die soon after birth than do babies of women who refrain from smoking.

Smoking during pregnancy causes infants to be underweight at birth. The more cigarettes smoked, the smaller the babies are; and these babies remain underdeveloped at the end of the first year. This is due to oxygen starvation of the brain by carbon monoxide from cigarette smoke.

Crib deaths: sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), the sudden death of apparently healthy babies is the most common death between two weeks and one year of age. A greater prevalence of mothers who smoked during pregnancy had babies who died of SIDS.

Without exception, physicians who have studied this problem agree that an intensive effort should be made to dissuade men and women, especially pregnant women, from smoking and to help them realize that smoking puts their own lives in jeopardy and exposes their unborn infants and their children to unnecessary risks.

2000, no smoking for all

By Frida Mdenet
Star Staff Writer

IN 1977, the Ministry of Health (MH) issued an order to protect the public health against smoking. These orders comprising sever articles, ban smoking in public places, cigarette and tobacco advertising and cigarette-candy manufacturing. According to the orders, citizens are forbidden from smoking any sort of tobacco in public places, including cinema houses, theatres, public libraries and public transport and any other place considered public by the Minister of Health.

The order stipulate that any tobacco product must bear a label which says that "smoking is detrimental to health."

Since the issue of these orders, the Ministry has been publishing circulations directed to the relevant authorities to encourage its anti-smoking campaigns. Recent circulations include the banning of magazines which contain tobacco advertisements and smoking in hospitals, gymnasiums and meeting halls.

Mrs Muns Al-Nassar, chief of the

Health Education Division (HED) at the Department of Primary Health Care, said that the "ministry expects continuous efforts to encourage its awareness campaigns against smoking."

The Division conducts lectures in co-operation with the Ministry of Education, charity societies and the National Anti-Smoking Society to inform the public on the physical and health detriments of smoking.

She told The Star that a seminar will be held in Amman between 11-13 April this year entitled "Towards a united Arab action against smoking." The seminar, added Mrs Al-Nassar, "will include participants from different Arab countries and will present a number of field studies and work papers on smoking."

She said that the HED, with the collaboration of Jordan Radio and Television stations, organizes documentary programmes on smoking related diseases and on the hazardous effects that smokers inflict on non-smokers.

Participating in the World Health Day on 7 April, which is this year



dedicated to anti-smoking activities, Jordan has formed a committee with representatives from the Ministries of Health, Education and Information. "The committee," said Mrs Al-Nassar, "will come up with a number of recommendations, carry out field-work, and publish posters hoping to increase awareness against smoking. The committee hopes that the year 2000 will not only fulfil the aim Health for All, but also "No Smoking for All".

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متطلبات مستحضرات التجميل: الدوام جلد رقيق

By Leila Deeb
Star Staff Writer

ARAB-AMERICANS have finally been able to say that they are meeting the challenge of being what they are; members of an over-all American society, entitled to protection and able to stand up for their rights as a legal minority of that society.

To demonstrate all this, the eight-year-old Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee will hold its Fifth National Convention on 10 March, with the slogan: "Meeting the Challenge." Arabs in America have long been discriminated against, particularly by Americans lobbying for Israel; and the ADC was established to show Americans where their loyalty should be.

Chairman of the Board, Senator James Abourezk's idea was that the Israeli lobby in the U.S. was not patriotic. It was anti-American.

Explaining all this to the Star was Wate Naer, an American of Lebanese origin, in charge of ADC's Development and Middle-East Department. "The challenge is a whole concept of achieving goals, claiming rights and of 22,000 Arab-American members," he told the Star. He added that ADC now had 65 chapters, nine regional offices and headquarters in Washington, DC, all providing around 2,500 members to the three-day convention, featuring well-known speakers such as William Ouwendi, Assistant-Secretary of State Richard Murphy, Sari Nus-

ADC

Meeting the challenge

seibeh and several authors on Arab issues, including Senator Abourezk himself.

Nasr said the most prominent function of the upcoming convention was to protect and sustain the three-month-old uprising of the people of occupied Palestine, mainly through the media, which had already done a superb job of covering it and bringing it home to individual Americans who can now identify themselves with the Palestinian people. "The convention will set up panels on 'Palestine: the Uprising,' 'Implications of the West Bank and Gaza Uprising,' 'Arab-Americans and their Americans,' all aimed at awakening the consciousness of both Arab-Americans and those of other ethnic descent, to mobilize them into assisting in the process of defending all American minorities against discrimination and defamations.

Nasr said it was very important to show the difference between this Arab-American lobby and the Israeli, not 'Jewish' lobby, now active in the US in working for the interest of Israel rather than that of the U.S. This new Arab-American lobby would be trying to help formulate U.S. foreign policy in the interest of their country, not another foreign state. "The chal-



Wafa Nasr

lunge is to grow in number and quality, with experience and ingenuity as well as creativeness, while building a front to advocate the rights of Arab-Americans," he said.

He added that this lobby could work, together with the convention, to prevent the Israelis from waging a campaign to eliminate the positive results of the uprising on the American public, as they managed to do after the atrocities of Sabra and Shatila in 1982. "We went to demonstrate in support of the Palestinian issue in a way that puts

It into the right perspective. I don't believe in the political details of the new American moves (Schultz's visit and proposals) if we don't have the courage to face the basic issue...After the uprising it is no more merely a political problem, but a national and human one."

To demonstrate ADC's ability to achieve their goals, Nasr cited the examples of some of the Committee's campaigns, like the one waged against the Coleco Industries, producers of the "Rembo" doll collection which included the "Nomad" doll, a "terrorist" Arab character in Kafiyeh and Arab name tag. "Such a description of an Arab character is a crude act of defamation and one which reinforces the image of Arabs as terrorists," said the ADC action alert, calling for protests to the company, which finally withdrew the doll from the market.

More recently, another action alert went out protesting a CBS movie called "Terrorist on Trial: The United States versus Salim Ajami," exposing the American public to the tired stereotype of a Palestinian as a terrorist. "But the latest action alerts dealt with the uprising and asked people to write to the White House and the State Department, expressing outrage at the Israeli

shooting of unarmed Palestinians and urging suspension of all agreements and other concessions "until Israel ceases its."

"But," Nasr added, "we more to come: a campaign to introduce Palestinians to the American people by bringing to the U.S. a tour of the U.S. in order to let the American people learn the causes of the uprising. The project is to take the Palestinians deported from the land in December to test American public opinion. We have to put up a tent in front of the White House, will stay in the U.S. until we get to their homes," Nasr said.

A bigger project is to space in the most important papers such as the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, the Chicago Tribune, and the Wall Street Journal, to show the struggle to achieve the uprising.

For that purpose, a drive will be given in Amman to raise funds. Har Majed Noor will be sending a message to the public. Abourezk himself will be ADC's work and success. Other people will help the public to learn more about the brave attempts and success of Arab-Americans in disseminating information to sustain the struggle in Palestine and force the U.S. to seek the truth at last.

Masri ends a successful visit to San

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Taher Al-Masri and the accompanying delegation returned home from San Francisco Wednesday after a three-day official visit to the Arab Republic of Yemen during which they met with Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh and the Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani.

Mr Masri was heading the Jordanian side to the meetings of the second session of the High-Jordanian-Yemeni Committee entrusted with improving co-operation between the two countries in the various fields.

Undersecretary of the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr Mohammad Saqaf said that the talks were constructive and covered all aspects of co-operation.



Taher Al-Masri

He said the most important decision reached by the committee in the economic field was that the Yemeni side agreed to issue and

implement licenses for goods worth ten million dollars. The two sides agreed to conduct studies for joint investment projects in the fields of agriculture and industry.

He said that Yemeni side agreed to provide it with 50 teachers for the academic years 1988-1989 and 60 engineers specialized in electricity, electronics, Yemen will also make the services of 300 J. physicians.

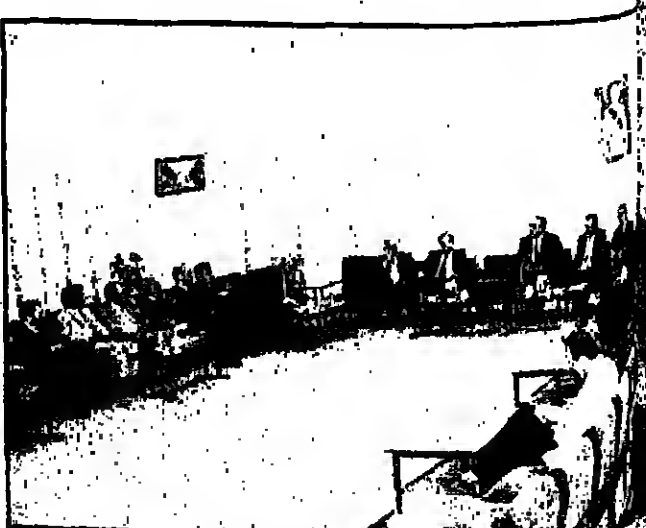
The Jordanian delegation meetings included various ministries and departments.

Majali meets law faculty members

President of the University of Jordan (UJ) Dr Abdul-Salam Al-Majali has met with the staff members of the Faculty of Law in the university, and discussed with them the means of supporting the scientific research carried out by the faculty members, as well as the graduate studies programmes in the Faculty.

Dr Majali reviewed the objectives of the meeting, which came as a part of the UJ's series of open meetings with the various Faculty members, and took into serious consideration the proposals put forward by the Faculty professors.

Attending the meeting were Dr Mahmoud Al-Samra, deputy president for Scientific Facilities Affairs, deans of the graduate studies and end scientific research, and Director of the Public and Cultural Relations Department.



Dr Abdul-Salam Al-Majali meets with the Faculty Law staff members

A day for apiculture

UNDER the patronage of the Minister of Agriculture Mr Marwan Al-Hmoud, the Faculty of Agriculture

at the University of Jordan (UJ) will today, Thursday, hold the first working-day of its kind for apiculture.

Activities include lectures, exhibitions, and a visit to an apiculture. They also include a documentary film that shows the importance of

honey. At the end of the day, lists in Jordan will be problems facing the participants who are the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Personnel and

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Finance, business & economy

Focus on

Spain's trade mission

By a Star Staff Writer

AIMING TO promote Spanish exports to Jordan, a 13-member Spanish trade mission arrived in Jordan, Saturday 20 February 1988. The mission, sponsored by the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry and AGRECE, is headed by Mr Antonio F. De Retana, and co-ordinated through the Spanish Commercial Attache in Jordan, Mr Jose M.L. Durana.

According to Mr Retana, the objective of this three-day mission, is to find new markets for Spanish products in the Arab region. "Our goal is to spread the marketing channels between the two countries," said Mr Retana.

He further said that the Chamber of Madrid is a multi-sectoral institution, since it is the biggest chamber among Spain's 80 chambers of commerce and industry, representing a total of 200,000 companies.

Commenting on the Jordanian trade market, Mr Retana said "Jordan is a good market, and in fact a serious one. We perceive Jordan as a European country, owing to its potential as a regional base and a link with other neighboring countries. Another important factor, is that Jordan does not face any problems with payments as compared with Egypt, for in-



Mr Antonio F. de Retana and the Telecommunication Corp., said Mr Retana.

• Valencia - Agaba

Mr Retana praised the efforts made by the Jordanian Government to improve Agaba port. He said that the Valencia-Agaba ocean line can be a successful shipping route for both Jordanian and Spanish traders. "Not only in trade, but also for tourism, this line is the easiest route among other sea-routes which carry most of the 40,000,000 tourists coming annually from different parts of the world," said Mr Retana.

During their visit to Jordan, the mission met with representatives from the private sector, Mr Mohammad Saleh Jaber, director-general of the Amman Chamber of Industry, and Mr M. Tjani, director of the Amman Chamber of Commerce. "We also hope to meet with representatives from the Jordan Electricity Authority

Jordanian industries

A demand for foreign investment

By a Star Staff Writer

OWING TO its small economy and closeness to the resource of basic materials, Jordan has enjoyed a comparative advantage over other Arab countries in achieving economic complementarity, with regard to the basic materials used in the manufacturing of chemical products.

Jordan's position on the Arab map, has made Jordan the "linking point" among Arab producers and Arab consumers of chemical products. According to Mr Mohamed S. Jaber, director-general of the Amman Chamber of Industry, the chemical industry is divided into two classes, the "producer of raw materials," and the "consumer for the ultimate producer."

"Jordan," he said, "has already passed the phase of consumer industries, and has thus expanded its field of intermediate industries." He added that the advantage of intermediate industries is that they feed other existing industries with the necessary raw materials. "Accordingly, these industries have forward and backward linkages with the whole economic set-up. As those links increase, a more value-added industry is added to this particular industry as a key-element in the life of the country," said Mr Jaber.

"The country," he said, has so far offered three outstanding incentives such as the eupho-chemical, intermediate petro-chemicals and paper and cardboard. "The success of those industries, has contributed to the expansion of our economy's base," said Mr Jaber.

• Foreign investors. Commenting on the issue of foreign investment, Mr Jaber said



Mr Mohamed S. Jaber

that the foreign investor prefers to invest in a densely populated country, so as to find an already diversified market. Instead of searching for a new one. "With his inclination to avoid Jordan's favourable market-place, he is obliged to look for 'external markets' (or his products, which in turn would enable him to export his products to other neighbouring markets using other 'producer' resources," said Mr Jaber.

He further added that the foreign investor looks for quick profits through measures of "closure protectionism," but in Jordan he has to face a competitive market despite any existing "customs guarantees" to promote his commodities. "We have to remember that, even though Jordan has a limited population, it maintains a good bilateral relations with other Arab countries, enabling the Jordanian market to afford more incentives as a regional market," said Mr Jaber.

• Industrial stock. Manufacturing companies at the Amman Financial Market have

dominated the scene since 1988, 1987 and so likely to continue for 1988, said Mr Jaber. He further added that a good number of Jordanian industries have been able to restructure their capitals and investments, and have opened new markets for their industries. "The ability of this sector to expand and grow has attracted local investors to acquire their shares," said Mr Jaber.

"The industrial sector," he added "is one of the important commodity sectors, upon which the various economic activities are based. Should this sector expand its base, it can introduce a major solution to the unemployment problems, since it is a labour-intensive market." Moreover, should this sector be given its proper channels, it can have a proper impact on the other sectors, such as transport, insurance and banking," said Mr Jaber.

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices on Tuesday, 23 February 1988, were as follows:

18 ct. JD 3,700 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4,250 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5,300 per gramme
One kilogramme (999) JD 4,930,000
Ounces... JD 185,000
(10 cm x 31 gramme)
Rashedi Pound... JD 32,000
(Seven gramme)
Sterling Pound... JD 36,500
(8 gramme)
Source: Yousef Abu Sara, Jewellers, Amman.

• Industrial stock. Manufacturing companies at the Amman Financial Market have

Economic Adhocracy

By Jawad Anani



Cautiously Optimistic

THE GRADUATES of the University of Southern California (USC) in Jordan are more than sixty. Of those four hold a ministerial position. The last Cabinet reshuffle in January brought with it Dr Fayez Tarawneh, an USC graduate (Trojan) with a Ph.D in economics in 1981. Dr Tarawneh is 38 years old and spent most of his economic career advising and assisting consecutive prime ministers to execute their economic decisions. Now he is part of the on-scene policymaking.

The Trojana held a celebration to commemorate the ascendance of their colleague to his new job. Yet, they asked him to dine and think aloud during the evening on the issue of "Economic Trends in Jordan" with an emphasis on the future. This event took place last Thursday night.

Dr Tarawneh made a lecture which could have very well been a speech by the Minister of Finance introducing a new budget to the Parliament. He was optimistic and full of refreshing confidence in the future. He believes that Jordan is a small country whose problem cannot be at all. He introduced in his analysis the geo-political factors which affect Jordan's internal economic performance. He pointed out the reverse trends in the area which caused a similar reversal within.

Dr Faneq who is not a Trojan like me, asked Dr Tarawneh to comment on a major issue. The pertinent question wondered why we deal with external factors in an asymmetrical manner. We ascribe our problems to external factors while we attribute our good performance to our skills when external conditions are positive. A second point related to the fact that Jordan's main economic problems tend to stick just like the point of strength. For instance, Dr Melki asked why Jordan did not succeed in improving its balance of trade, budget deficit and external indebtedness.

Dr Tarawneh handled both questions with his optimistic note that Jordan still enjoys the political stability, internal cohesion and judicious leadership to sell through. Jordan has always enjoyed the resilience to cope with emerging problems.

Well one could add that the balance of trade and budget deficit problems were always there even when Jordan enjoyed brisk economic conditions. The main problem which Jordan must reckon with is its unemployment situation. But we must remember that "a small is beautiful" when it comes to solving problems. Through a concerted well-devised apocryphic solutions we can always sail smoothly ahead.

London Exchange \$ Rates

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in Europe

	22.2.1988	19.2.1988
DEM	1.6955	1.7075
SFR	1.3930	1.3985
FFR	6.7500	6.7675
DFL	1.8040	1.9150
LIT	1,262.25	1,257.75
CAS	1,2738	1,2702
£ in London:	1.7630	1.7805
¥ in Tokyo:	129.95	130.53
¥ in London:	129.27	—

Hong Kong \$

HONG KONG (AP) — Gold in Hong Kong dropped the equivalent of US \$ 0.32 an ounce on Tuesday's close at US \$448.80 compared to Monday's 447.12.

The U.S. \$ closed Tuesday at 7.7855 Hong Kong \$ compared to Monday's 7.7875.
Gold at "99.9 fineness" per troy ounce in U.S. \$ 448.80.
(Bld: based on dealer buying gold at 4144.00 Hong Kong \$ per troy and dealer buying-

dealer selling U.S. \$ at 7.778-7.783 Hong Kong \$.

British Stocks

London: 135 Pence.

The Financial Times 30 Share Index closed 13.7 points up at 1,396.3.

The Financial Times 500 share index rose 10.26 points to 988.03 at the close. (AP-22 February 1988)

International BUSINESS Opportunities



International Shows

Dubai International Trade Centre

* International Spring Fair;

Organized by At-Fajer Information & Services, P.O. Box 1900, Dubai, U.A.E. Tel: 245099, Telex: 48943 EXHIB, EM Date: 29 February - 11 March 1988.

* 3rd Arab Gas Technology Exhibition;

Organized by International Conferences & Exhibitions Limited, 29 Dering Street, London, W1R 9AA, Tel: 01-499 7774, Telex: 21591 CONFEX G, Fax: 01-4990712.

* Gulf Furniture Show;

Organized by Trade Centre Management Co., P.O. Box 9292, Dubai, U.A.E., Tel: 372200, Telex 47474 DTC EM, Fax 373493.

* Far East '88

Organized by Look Ease Enterprises, Ltd., Suite 307 Dominion Centre, 43-69 Queens Road East, Hong Kong, Tel: 5-270769, Telex 61011 LKEEL HX, Fax 5-8913523.

Exhibition Centre, Bahrain

* MEDEX '88

The 5th Middle East Food and Equipment Show and Salon Culinaire: Incorporating food processing and packaging.

Date: 27 February - 2 March 1988
(Contact: P.O. Box 20200-Menama, Bahrain- Tel: 260033-Telex 9103 EXHIB-BN - Fax 242381)

Taipei Trade Shows

1988 calendar

Taipei Toy Expo for local exhibitors only	January 12-16
Taipei Int'l Gift, Jewelry & Stationery Spring Show	March 21-25
Taipei Int'l Sporting Goods Show	April 11-15
Taipei Int'l Cycle Show	April 11-15
bicycles, motorcycles and spare parts and accessories	
Taipei Int'l Food Industry Show	April 22-28
Taipei Int'l Footwear & Leather Goods Show	May 3-7
Taipei Int'l Auto Show	May 21-25
automobiles and all kinds of parts	
Taipei Int'l Hardware & Building Materials Show	May 21-25
Computex Taipei	June 6-12
computers, computer peripherals, software services, office automation equipment, telecommunications equipment	
Taipei Int'l OEM/Subcontracting Show	June 21-25
electronics and electrical products, metal products, machinery and vehicles, elastic and rubber products, molds, and dies	
Taipei Import Fair	August 27-September 4
for developing countries (non-NICs) wishing to export their products to or attract investment from Taiwan	

Taipei Int'l Toy Show	September 27-October 1
Taipei Int'l Electronics Show	October 11-17
Taipei Int'l Gift, Jewelry & Stationery Autumn Show	November 1-5
Taipei Int'l Textile & Apparel Fair	November 11-14
Taipei Int'l Furniture & Woodworking Machinery Show	November 22-26

(Contact: CETRA Exhibition Dept., 5 Hsinyl Road, Section 5, Taipei 10509, Taiwan, R.O.C. Tel: (02) 725-111, Telex: 28094 & 10571 TPEWTC Fax: 999-2-7251314).

Date 1988	Type & Name of Show	Location	Organizer
12-01-29	12th INTERNATIONAL LITHOGRAPH EXHIBITION	BRIGHTON UNITED KINGDOM	CONTEMPORARY LITHOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION, 101 TILLY STREET, PO BOX 101, NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02459, U.S.A.
22-01-24	PACKAGING EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE	SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.	INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION, 1000 MARKET STREET, SUITE 100, SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94102, U.S.A.
24-01-29	PACKAGING EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE	MILANO, ITALY	IPACK-ITALIA, 20121 MILANO, VIA VENEZIA 10, ITALY
03-04-11	INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION	VERONA, ITALY	INT. FILM DI VERONA, P.O. BOX 33, VERONA, 37100, ITALY
11-04-15	MACROPAK WORLD PACKAGING EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE	MILANO, ITALY	MACROPAK, 20121 MILANO, VIA VENEZIA 10, ITALY
17-04-15	SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PLASTIC PACKAGING EXHIBITION	MILANO, ITALY	ITALIA, PROMOTORE DI 17th EXHIBITION, 20121 MILANO, VIA VENEZIA 10, ITALY
13-04-14	VEL INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR FOR PACKAGING MATERIALS HANDLING AND STORAGE	SALZBURG, AUSTRIA	VEL, 50001 SALZBURG, AUSTRIA
17-04-20	GRAPHIC EXHIBITION FOR PRINTING & THE GRAPHIC INDUSTRY	NEW YORK, U.S.A.	GRAPHIC ARTS SHOW, 400 NEW YORK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NY 10013, U.S.A.
18-04-24	CHUGO PACK EXHIBITION	NAGOYA, JAPAN	JAPAN FOOD MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, 1-1-1, KINOSHITA, CHUO-KU, NAGOYA, 460, JAPAN
19-04-24	CONTRACT PACKAGING EXHIBITION AND SEMINAR	STONEDALE, UNITED KINGDOM	INSTITUTE OF PACKAGING, 100 SPUR LANE, STONEDALE, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND
30-04-24	FOOD PACKAGING EXHIBITION	ISTANBUL, TURKEY	ISTANBUL FOOD PACKAGING EXHIBITION, 100 SPUR LANE, STONEDALE, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND
01-05-07	PROPACK, 10th INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION	BRUSSELS, BELGIUM	PROPACK, 10th INTERNATIONAL PACKAGING EXHIBITION, 100 SPUR LANE, STONEDALE, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND
01-05-14	PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION PACKAGING ON PRODUCTION - MACHINERY, MATERIALS, PROCESSING	DUSSELDORF, GERMANY	PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 100 SPUR LANE, STONEDALE, LANCASHIRE, ENGLAND
09-05-14	PLASTIC PACKAGING EXHIBITION	MILANO, ITALY	ITALIA, PROMOTORE DI 17th EXHIBITION, 20121 MILANO, VIA VENEZIA 10, ITALY

Thessaloniki

* FURNIDEX '88;

The 10th International Exhibition of Furniture-Decoration-Lighting Fixtures Equipment - Machinery;
Dates: 29 February-9 March 1988; Location: Thessaloniki, Greece;
(Contact: 154, Egnatia Str., GR 54939 Thessaloniki)

* INFACOMA '88;

The 5th International Exhibition of Building materials - heating - insulation, solar energy - technology;
Dates: 28 February - 9 March 1988;
Location: Thessaloniki, Greece;
(Contact: Same as the above address. Tel: 051-239221, Telex: 0412291, Teletex 031,229119)

SERIES V

AMMAN (Star) — The following is a list of Jordanian industries specializing in engineering products. Interested firms, wishing to establish business contacts, may contact them at their addresses directly.

* Jordan Metals Works Co. Ltd.
Tel: 798223-994151
Telex: 21496
Box: 1128
Amman-Jordan

* The Middle East Foundry
Tel: 773614
Telex: 22188
Box: 38447
Amman — Jordan

* The Modern Technical Lathing Co.
Tel: 776612
Box: 804
Abu-Alanda/Jordan

* Modern Mechanical & Lathing Co.
Tel: 772271
Box: 1122
Amman — Jordan

* Modern Workshop Co.
Tel: 774524
Telex: —
Box: 10124
Amman — Jordan

* Mohammed & Jamal Hudhud Co.
Tel: 793155
Telex: —
Box: 15245
Amman — Jordan

* Al-Near Modern Lathing Co.
Tel: 770709
Telex: —
Box: 38594
Amman — Jordan

* The National Casting Co. Ltd.
Tel: 825775-776599
Telex: 23228
Box: 927022
Amman — Jordan

* Nalle & Metals Ind. Co. Ltd.
Tel: 882117
Telex: 21304
Box: 534
Amman — Jordan

* Najjar Industrial & Trading Co.
Tel: 805824-880718
Telex: 21295

Box: 921775
Amman — Jordan

* National Cables & Wire Mfg. Co.
Tel: 870482-601667
Telex: 23953 CABLCO JO
Box: 927104
Amman — Jordan.

* National Foundry Co.
Tel: 825775 - 775589
Telex: 23228 JMC JO
Box: 927022
Amman — Jordan

* National Radiators Fact.
Tel: 795279 - 651867
Telex: —
Box: 6491
Amman — Jordan.

* National Refrigeration Co.
Tel: 794634 — 790805
Telex: 21581
Box: 2613
Amman — Jordan

* Nouraddin I. Bawli & Leithing Est.
Tel: 655017
Telex: —
Box: 4014
Amman — Jordan

* Overall Jordan Co.
Tel: 827025
Telex: 23228
Box: 420
Amman — Jordan

* Prefabricated Bldgs. Co.
Tel: 901236 - 738067
Telex: 21554
Box: 927181
Amman — Jordan

* Prefabricated Structure Mfg.
Tel: 797122
Telex: 21459
Box: 1367
Amman — Jordan

* Al-Quda Engineering Indus.
Tel: 629295
Telex: 23842
Box: 399
Amman — Jordan

* Qaddourah Metal Works
Tel: 870729
Telex: —
Box: 8579
Amman — Jordan

* Rama Agricultural Equip. Co.
Tel: —
Telex: 22205
Box: 20
Free-Zone/Zarka, Jordan

* Jordan Nails & Barbed Wire Co.
Tel: 829529
Telex: 21359Younes JO
Box: 581
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Optical Manufacturing Co.
Tel: 817499
Telex: 21099
Box: 8469
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.
Tel: 630151/8-(09)983313
Telex: 21248-21688
Box: 1078
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.
Tel: (09) 911008-951481
Telex: 21517 JO
Box: 8899
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Radiators Mfg. Co.
Tel: 801217
Telex: —
Box: 423
Amman-Jordan

* Jordan Rubber Inds. Co.
Tel: 823339-785067
Telex: 22239
Box: 240
Amman-Jordan

* Jamal Sadein Steel Mfg. Co.
Tel: 851208-785987
Telex: 22421
Box: 8540
Amman-Jordan

The list of Jordanian industries specializing in engineering products, will be continued next week.

Gold & Silver

NEW YORK (AP) — Gold and Silver futures trading on the COMEX Monday, 22 February:

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change
FEB	444.90	447.20	445.00	444.90	Down .20
MAR	444.90	447.20	445.00	444.90	Down .40
APR	447.00	449.70	447.10	447.60	Down .40
JUN	451.50	454.30	451.50	452.10	Down .40
AUG	458.00	458.90	458.00	458.90	Down .40
OCT	462.00	462.80	461.70	461.90	Down .50
DEC	468.00	469.00	468.00	469.70	Down .80
FEB	474.00	474.00	474.00	471.90	Down .70
APR	479.20	479.20	479.20	477.40	Down .80
JUN	485.00	485.00	485.00	483.10	Down .90
AUG	491.50	491.50	491.50	489.20	Down .80
OCT	498.00	498.00	498.00	495.90	Down .90
DEC	504.80	504.80	504.50	502.20	Down .60

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Change
FEB	939.0	943.0	937.5	940.0	UP 1.5
MAR	945.0	945.0	940.0	944.9	UP 1.0
APR	948.0	952.0	949.0	949.5	UP 1.0
MAY	955.0	960.0	954.5	957.6	UP 1.0
JUN	963.5	963.5	963.5	965.5	UP 1.0
SEP	979.0	979.0	977.0	978.6	UP 1.0
DEC	991.5	991.5	991.5	992.4	UP 1.0
JAN	991.5	991.5	991.5	991.7	UP 1.0
MAR	991.5	991.5	991.5	991.7	UP 1.0
MAY	991.5	991.5	991.5	991.7	UP 1.0
JUN	991.5	991.5	991.5	991.7	UP 1.0
SEP	991.5	991.5	991.5	991.7	UP 1.0
DEC	991.5	991.5	991.5	991.7	UP 1.0

Gulf Currencies

	Saudi Riyal
S. Riyal	3.7500-10
K. Dinar	0.2780-10
B. Dinar	3.7890-10
Q. Riyal	3.8400-10
O. Riyal	0.38495-05
U.A.E. Dirham	3.8720-35

Source: A.B.L., O.B.U., Bahrain.

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwait Dinar	Bahrain Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1 MTH	7 1/8 - 8 7/8	5 1/2 - 4 3/4	6 1/2 - 5 1/2	6 5/8 - 9 1/4
2 MTHS	7 1/4 - 7.00	5 1/2 - 4 3/4	9 1/2 - 5 1/2	9 5/8 - 8 1/4
3 MTHS	7 5/8 - 7 1/8	5 1/2 - 4 3/4	9 1/2 - 5 1/2	7.00 - 8 5/8
6 MTHS	7 3/8 - 7 1/8	5 3/4 - 4 3/4	9 5/8 - 5 5/8	7.00 - 9 5/8
1 Year	7 1/8 - 7 5/8	5 3/4 - 4 3/4	6 7/8 - 6.00	7 1/4 - 8 3/4

Source: Arab Bank Limited - OBU, Bahrain - Spot 22 February 1988.

Aqaba Two Postponed

THE JORDAN Valley Authority has postponed further development of Stage Two of the Aqaba thermal power station. Offers for the \$200,000,000 project were opened in April 1987. But since then gas-finds at Al-Raha in the north-east of the country and a re-assessment of electricity demand have cast doubt on the need for a major boost in capacity at the Aqaba station. The JVA is now going ahead with the construction of a gas plant at Al-Raha and will reconsider Aqaba Two in early 1991. (PAD)

JUST housing contract

THE LOCAL Trans Orient Engineering and Contracting Co. (TROCEN) has been awarded a four point five-million dinar contract for the construction of ten residential and one emerald buildings for female students on the campus of the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). Completion time will be approximately two years.

JUST is also considering offers from ten consultancy companies for supervision of the construction of the University's medical faculty complex. The Kuwait based Lebanese Construction and Contracting Co. (LCCC) has a JD 13,700,000 contract for construction of the complex which will receive JD 5,500,000 in funding from the Saudi Fund for Development. Qualification of contractors for a planned faculty of agricultural science at JUST has not been completed. (PAD)

New Jetliners may change Middle East air service

Special to The Star

DUBAI — New long-range jetliners are creating challenges as well as opportunities for Middle East air carriers, according to a top marketing official from Boeing Commercial Airline Company.

Myron Anton, marketing director for Boeing's 747 and 767 jetliners, gave a press briefing at the Arab Air '88 air show in Dubai and outlined key changes in world air travel that directly affect the Middle East. He noted that major development will be the introduction of the new long-range 747-400, which made its ceremonial debut 28 January, at Boeing's Seattle facilities. The advanced jetliner will soon be providing an unmatched combination of the longest range with the highest seating capacity of any commercial airplane in the world.

"In a 412-passenger three-class configuration the 747-400 will be able to bypass the Middle East on routes from the Far East/Oceania to Europe," said Anton. "This will accelerate a trend already started by later model 747-200s, which have somewhat less range and capacity than the new-400."

He noted that as 747-400s begin to enter service starting in 1989, and there becomes less need for technical and refuelling stops, the Middle East may see a temporary reduction in service.

Anton proposed a two-pronged solution. "First, Middle East carriers themselves can take advantage of the 747-400's range and capacity. With this airplane, carriers in the region open up a new long-distance and high-density route to North America or the Far East."

Secondly, he said, the Middle East carriers should also acquire smaller widebody aircraft that are sized for thinner markets. He added that these aircraft must be able to efficiently serve short-to-medium-range regional routes while providing the range for reaching Europe and parts of Asia.

"This is where the 767-200 and 300 Extended Range (ER) models enter the picture," said Anton. "They have the lowest airplane-mile cost of any widebody twinjets end by far the greatest range."

He pointed out that in typical three-class configuration, the 200 ER seats 174 passengers and the 300 ER about 210 passengers. "Both aircraft have the capability of flying nonstop from Dubai to any European capital with full passenger loads plus baggage."

Anton cited Egypt Air and Kuwait Airways as examples of Middle East carriers currently flying 767ERs to serve such markets.

Oil on the boil

IF OIL prices dip, expect another precipitous drop in domestic drilling and exploration activity. That, in fact, seems to be what's happening, because the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries can't persuade all its members to go along with a plan to limit their production. The price of the American benchmark crude oil, West Texas Intermediate, has dropped briefly to under \$15 a barrel. Although it now sells for around \$17, that's still below the \$19 of six weeks ago.

Even if oil prices average only \$15 a barrel in 1988, the oilfield service industry stands to break even. That's because of belt tightening, bankruptcies of some companies and consolidation among others over the past two years. For example, Baker Hughes Inc., a company formed by the merger last April of Baker International Inc. and Hughes Tool Co., says it has reduced its annual operating costs by \$95 million through cutting its staff and achieving other economies of scale.

Will oil stay at \$15? Will it go back up to \$18? Or will it, as some expect, drop down to about \$12 a barrel? Why our gloomy prediction? Because of overproduction by OPEC members. (We expect prices to soften in late January and February, to around \$12 or \$13, and stay there for some period), says Dennis Eklof, a director of Cambridge Energy Research Associates.

Cambridge, Massachusetts. This means that exploration will fall sharply and will also lead ultimately to even less US control over the world oil-pricing mechanisms and markets.

President Walter Halmrich at cash-rich Halmrich & Payne, a major Tulsa-based independent producer and drilling contractor, says that steep increases in costs of oil field supplies and services are working their way through the oil field economy and will make drilling, even at current price levels, less attractive than it is now. Selamie crawls now cost more because technicians abandoned the oil business in droves during the recent five-year slump in oil prices.

Philip N. Robinson at Froy, Ravy in Los Angeles, says big integrated oil companies, such as Exxon and Amoco, would perform best in an economic slump. Salomon Brothers' James Crandall is most comfortable with Dresser and Schlumberger in good times or bad. (Oil service stocks will do better in a rebound), he says. Halmrich says depressed prices for natural gas are depleting reserves and that bad data have exaggerated the excess (depletable) capacity of the pipelines. "A few weeks of cold weather," he adds, "could (dramatically) alter the price outlook for gas. We're skeptical." Courtesy of 'The Growth Strategist', Delta Atlantic Management.

Corporate Scene

AMMAN (Star) — In a meeting held by Mr. Hamdi Al-Talab, minister of Trade and Industry, and his Iraqi counterpart Mr. Hatem Abdul-Rasheed, the establishment of the Jordanian-Iraqi Chemical Detergent Co. (JICDC) has been endorsed, Saturday 20 February 1988.

The new company will have a

total capital of Iraqi dinars eight million (I.R.D. 8,000,000), divisible into 800,000 shares owned by the Iraqi and the Jordanian public and private sectors, on a 51 per cent and 49 per cent basis respectively. "The price per share will amount to Iraqi Dinar ten (I.R.D. 10)", said Mr. Talab, to Petra during the signing ceremony.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Ministry of Agriculture
Supply of Agricultural Machinery and Equipment to the Zarqa River Basin Project

The Ministry of Agriculture has received a loan from the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development. Part of the proceeds of this loan will be allocated for the purchase of Highland Agricultural Machinery and Equipment. Tenderers for the supply of this Machinery and Equipment are invited to submit their Tenders under the following conditions:

1. Tender Documents may be purchased by any interested supplier upon payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 50.
2. All Tenders must be accompanied by a Tender Bond of not less than 5 percent of the Tender price.
3. All Tenders must be delivered to the office of Zarqa River Basin Project, 7th Circle, AlWehe Stores Building, Third Floor, P.O. Box 2099 Amman - Jordan.
4. Tenders must be delivered on or before 11:30 HRS on Saturday 30.4.1988.



• **SUPPLY OF various medical remedies** for the Medical Services Directorate / Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents (descriptions) are available, at the Tenders Section, for JD 100. Bond: 10 per cent of materials' value. Closing date: 9 April 1988.

• **SUPPLY OF the following for the Central Bank of Jordan:** 1) A-885 metres of summer fabric, 2-5 metres of fabric-light grey colour, C-105 metres of fabric-dark blue colour, D-120 metres of fabric-dark blue colour, E-144 metres of fabric - light brown colour; 2) tailoring 259 suits. Offers are to be sent to the supplies committee's chairman. Bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 6 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 18/88.** Construction of a "workshops directorate" in Mafrak (area: 1,187 square metres). Tender documents are available at the Governorate Tenders Directorate, for JD 25. Closing date: 3 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 5/88.** Grinding 800 tonnes of lentil beans for the Ministry of Supply. Tender documents are available, at the Ministry's Tenders Secretary, for JD 6. Closing date: 1 March 1988.

• **SUPPLY OF the following for the Ministry of Transport:** 1) foldable holder; 2) vaults; 3) sensitive scales, and 4) lead. Tender documents are available at the Ministry / Supplies Division. Bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 22/88.** Purchase of glass appliances and laboratory tools for the "Industrial Chemistry". Tender documents are available, from the head of the Supplies Division / Royal Scientific Society, for JD 10. Bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 5 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 7/88.** Supply of "Bearings" for the Jordan Cement Factory Co. Tender documents are available, at the Co's offices in Hsah, for JD 5. Closing date: 23 March 1988.

• **TENDER NOS. 2/88, 3/88, 4/88 and 6/88.** Supply of the following for the Civil Defence Directorate: 1) military outfit and supplies; 2) stationary; 3) furniture; 4) rubber tires. Tender documents are available, at the Directorate / Tenders Committee, for JD 5 each. Bond: 10 per cent of bid value each. Closing dates: 2, 12, 19 and 26 March 1988.

• **TENDER NOS. 11/88 and 12/88.** 1) Supply and installation of student chairs at the lecture halls at the faculties of dental science and pharmacy; and 2) feed for the faculty of agriculture. Tender documents are available, at the University of Jordan/Central Tenders Committee, for JD 5. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 14 March 1988.

• **SUPPLY OF auto service machines** (various specialties) for the Amman Municipality. Tender documents are available, at the Municipality/Tenders Department, for JD 25. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 21 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 8HBA-15/88.** Construction of a fuel station at the potash project site, Ghour Al-Safi. Tender documents are available, at the Arab Potash Co's offices in Shmelaan, for JD 25. (Tel. 888185 (Amman) or 885118 (Ghaur Al-Safi)). Closing date: 19 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. SHB A-16/88.** Construction of a sand dam no. 17 at the salt extractor in the potash project/Ghaur Al-Safi. (reclamation of sand is estimated at 850,000 cubic metres). Tender documents are available, at the Arab Potash Co's offices in Shmelaan, for JD 35. Closing date: 12 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 127/87.** Supply of cables 11 kilovolt and accessories for the Jordan Electricity Authority. Tender documents are available, at the Authority's Supplies Division, for JD 15. Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 30 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Supply of 25,000 hinges (wagon-links) for the Aqaba Railway Corp. Tender documents are available, at either Ma'an Station or the Corp's offices at Amman Station, for JD 30. Closing date: 5 April 1988.

• **MAINTENANCE and implementation of sewers treatment stations.** Tender documents are available, at the Ministry of Higher Education/Buildings Section, for JD 3. (works to be carried out at the Karak Community College). Tender bond: 5 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 27 February 1988.

• **TENDER NOS. 8/2/88, 8/5/88, 8/6/88, 8/7/88, 8/8/88.** Supply of the following for the Balqa Governorate: 1) mixed gravel; 2) road renovation (part one of Um-Joseph Al-Rmelman); 3) road renovation (part two of the same road); 4) construction of support rails for Mahas/Fhale road; 5) supply of overlay gravel for Al-Aridhah road junctions. Tender documents are available, at the Governorate's Works Directorate, for JD 10, 15, 15, 10 and 10 respectively. Bond: JD 100; 1,600; 1,600; 800; and 200 respectively. Closing date: 28 February 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 1/88.** Supply of 7,500 tonnes PVC resin for the Inter-Mediate Petro-Chemical Industries Co. Materials are to be supplied according to the following: 1) 4,000 MTK-value 57 for extrusion; 2) 2,000 MTK-value 70 for calendaring; 3) 1,500 MTK-value 58 for blow moulding. Offers to be submitted C + F Aqaba in containers or normal shipping and the shipping port and beneficiaries from the same country of origin. Shipping to commence by March, on two-month basis, ending August 1988. The company is entitled to raise the quantity by 25 per cent within 80 days of shipment. Closing date: 2 March 1988. Contact: Mr Jatar Naji Al-Shami, Chairman of the Board, P.O. Box 2502, Amman. Jordan, Telax 41443 JPI JO FAX (09) 988338.

• **TENDER NO. 1/2/88.** Construction of offices for the Ministry of Education. Tender documents are available at the Ministry/Engineering Affairs Directorate for JD 50. Closing date: 8 March 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 4F/88.** Expanding the auto maintenance garage at the Aqaba factories' complex. Tender documents are available at the Jordan Phosphate Mines Co./Supplies Department for JD 10. Closing date: 1 March 1988.

• **SUPPLY OF stationary and prints** for the Public Security Directorate. Tender documents are available at the Directorate/Tenders Committee. Closing date: 20 March 1988.

• **SUPPLY OF the following for the Jordanian Armed Forces/Royal Engineering Corps:** 1) 75 cubic metres of white wood 2.5 x 10 x 4 m; 2) 75 cubic metres of white wood 5 x 10 x 4 m. (according to the purchase order no. HT/M/42/88). Tender documents are available for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 1 March 1988.

• **SUPPLY OF 10,000 square metres of mosaic tiles** for the Jordanian Armed Forces. Tender documents are available at the Royal Engineering Corps for JD 5. Bond: 10 per cent of bid value. Closing date: 1 March 1988.

• **TENDER NOS. 8K/88, 7K/88, 8K/88 and 9K/88.** Road works for the Karak Governorate. Tender documents are available at the Governorate's Works Directorate for JD 15, 18, 10 and 18 respectively. Bonds: JD 1,000, JD 1,280, JD 800 and JD 1,000. Closing date 29 February 1988.

• **TENDER NO. 4/88.** Construction of a metal hanger at the grain silos in Juwaida. Tender documents are available, at the Ministry of Supply/Tenders Committee, for JD 50. Closing date: 7 March 1988.

Trading down by 0.8 million Steady handling, prices down

By Resim Rahim
Star Financial Market Analyst

"BACK TO averages", this is how trading at the Amman Financial Market can be described, for the five-day week Tuesday 18-Monday 22 February 1988. Even though the shares of 88 companies were traded, more than 40 per cent lost in the price of their shares, 30 per cent gained and 29 per cent had no change in the price of their shares.

As compared with last week, the prices of shares were inverted regarding the gains and loss averages. The market position fell by over 25 per cent in the trading volume (JD 779,171), 28 per cent and 14 per cent in the number of shares and contracts respectively.

Steady handling by corporate entry, totaled 227 entries for the week, classified into 44 by banks, 17, 38 and 130 by insurance, services and industrial respectively. The highest trading volume was recorded by the Arab Aluminium Industry Co on 18 February (amounting to JD 201,949). Second, the Inter-Mediate Petro-Chemicals recorded a total of JD 178,077 on 20 February, and third the National Steel Industry Co recorded JD 151,185 on 17 February.

This week a total of 2,201,202 shares was handled, recording a total trading volume of JD 2,450,750, divided among 2,547 contracts, bringing the handling average to JD 490,150,400 per day. In the over-the-counter market, a total of 99,217 shares was handled, recording a total volume of JD 37,014.

The shares of 88 companies were traded, classified according to sector into 18 banks, 6 insurance, 11 services and 31 industrial. Trading in the regular market was distributed among sectors as follows:

Share of Market	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
This Week	8.828%	2.121%	8.909%	80.342%
Last Week	15.318%	3.258%	8.127%	75.297%

The daily trading volumes, as proportionate to the total market JD 2,450,750 (100%) were as follows:

	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
18.2.88	17.2.88	20.2.88	21.2.88	22.2.88
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
26.317%	20.360%	18.303%	17.742%	17.278%
17.958%	14.237%	15.795%	27.419%	24.591%

Prominent firms whose shares were traded in the market, were as follows (share of sector, share of market):

- Arab Bank Ltd. 18.8%, 1.8% — Jordan-France Insurance Co. 57.9%, 1.2% — Dar Al-She'ab Press 25.3%, 2.2% — Jordan National Shipping Line 22.8%, 2.0% — Arab Aluminium Industries 15.2%, 12.2% — National Steel 15.5%, 12.5% — Inter-Mediate Petro-Chemicals 20.4%, 16.4%. (Total shares of the market of the above seven companies: 48.1%).

The following is a presentation of the sectoral handling per day of the total market:

Sector	Banks	Insurance	Services	Industrials
18-2	8,245	0,763	12,774	78,218
17-2	5,989	1,559	14,532	77,920
20-2	13,237	0,258	8,001	78,505
21-2	10,292	3,855	3,331	82,722
22-2	5,733	5,253	3,088	85,928

WEEKLY AVERAGE

This Week	8.899%	2.297%	8.345%	80.659%
Last Week	15.375%	2.750%	5.473%	78.402%
Difference	- 6.678%	- 0.453%	+ 2.872%	+ 4.257%
Variance	(- 6.678% + (- 0.453%) + 2.872% + 4.257% = Zero)			

Development Bonds

— Maturity 1989, at 8 1/4% per annum, 50 bonds for JD 503. (18.2.1988).
— Maturity 1990, at 8 1/4% + margin per annum, 120 bonds for JD 1,208. (16.2.1988).
— Maturity 1991, at 8 1/4% per annum, 500 bonds for JD 5,140. (17.2.1988).
— Maturity 1990, at 8% per annum, 200 bonds for JD 2,088. (21.2.1988).
— Maturity 1990, at 8 1/4% + margin per annum, 105 bonds for JD 1,103. (22.2.1988).
— Maturity 1991, at 8 1/2% + margin per annum, 145 bonds for JD 1,560. (22.2.1988).

News from Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — The U.S. dollar fell slightly against the Japanese yen Monday closing at 129.95 yen, while stock prices in Tokyo rose moderately.

On the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues, which posted a 98.05-point gain last Friday, added another 73.30 points of 0.29 per cent to close the day's trading at 24,848.71 points. Volume in the first section was 870 million shares.

The dollar opened trading Monday at 129.95 yen, down 0.58 yen from last Friday's close of 130.53, and ranged between 129.87 and 130.05 yen. Trading totaled \$2.828 billion.

"There's absolutely nothing going on in the foreign exchange market", said a trader at Goldman Sachs who spoke on condition of anonymity. "The dollar has been moving in a 10-point range in inactive trading. It's extremely, extremely quiet."

Traders said that the dollar's relative stability against the yen was behind the recent upswing of stock prices in Tokyo.

"Prospects of favourable trade and economic figures for fiscal 1987, which ends March 31, helped lift stock prices", said Kunihiko One of Nomura Securities, Japan's largest brokerage.

Other traders said that share prices were also boosted by a report published over the weekend that the Economic Planning Agency foresees a 4.0-per cent growth in Japan's gross national product in 1988.

THE FOLLOWING is a list of the 88 trading companies at the Amman Financial Market, for the week Tuesday 18-Monday 22 February 1988, listed in the following order: 1-21 companies which gained, 22-47 companies which lost and 48-88 companies which had no change in the price of their shares:

	Opening	Closing
1- Jordan Gulf Bank	16.2.88	22.2.88
2- Housing Bank	1.180	1.200
3- National Portfolio	1.590	1.810
4- Caloro Amman Bank	0.770	0.810
5- Arab Insurance	28.500	29.000
6- Dar Al-She'ab Press	0.880	1.000
7- Telsarco, Mech.Eq.Hire	0.400	0.420
8- Jordan Mach.Eq.Hire	0.810	0.830
9- Irbid Electricity	0.640	0.650
10- Arab Paper Mfg.Tr.	0.970	0.980
11- Jordan Dairy	0.330	0.370
12- National Steel	1.020	1.030
13- Inter-Mediate Petro-Chemicals	2.720	2.770
14- Jordan Porcelain Fac.	1.530	1.440
15- Jordan Pigeon Mfg Co.	1.040	1.080
16- Lime & Silicates Brick	1.180	1.180
17- Al-Edin Industries	0.210	0.230
18- Cables and Elec. Wires	1.350	1.380
19- Jordan Sulpho-Chemicals	1.000	1.010
20- Jordan Tobacco & Cig	2.940	3.040
21- National Industries	13.550	13.550
22- Jordan-Kuwait Bank	0.500	0.510
23- Jordan-Finance House	1.890	1.800
24- Jordan Fininvest	1.210	1.200
25- Finance & Credit	1.890	1.880
26- Acaro, Real Est.Invest.	0.830	0.820
27- Bank of Jordan	0.440	0.430
28- Arab Bank Ltd.	18.400	18.300
29- Jordan Islamic Bank	120.000	116.750
30- Jordan-French Ins	1.840	1.850
31- Philadelphia Ins.	8.100	6.550
32- Jordan National Lines	0.720	0.680
33- Petra Projects	0.880	0.850
34- Garage Owners Union	0.720	0.680
35- Arab Aluminium Ind	4.200	4.050
36- Arab Pharmaceutical	1.850	1.830
37- Agro-Trad.Agril	2.180	2.080
38- Arab Ch.Detergente	1.530	1.490
39- Dar Al-Qawa	4.500	4.390
40- Jordan Glass Fac.	1.800	1.490
41- Chemical Industries	1.080	1.020
42- Universal Chemical	1.850	1.710
43- Wool Industries	1.890	1.860
44- Jmco, Matchas & Ind	0.800	0.870
45- Spinning & Weaving	0.750	0.730
46- Jwico, Wood Ind.	0.840	0.830
47- Jordan Cement Fact.	1.380	1.300
48- Industriet Dev.Bank.	1.080	1.030
49- Petra Bank	1.290	1.290
50- Darco, Housing Real Est.	2.050	2.050
51- National Financial Invest	0.440	—
52- Fin.Fac.Invest.Dev.	1.500	—
53- Jordan National Bank	0.820	—
54- Yarmouk Ins. & Reins	2.430	—
55- Ahle National Ins.	1.100	—
56- Universal Ins	1.300	—
57- Jordan Electricity	0.740	—
58- Jordan Gulf Fesi Est.	1.480	—
59- General Invest.	0.330	—
60- Chicken & Poultry	1.300	—
61- Paper&Cardboard Fac.	0.720	—
62- Jordan Phosphate Mines	3.080	—
63- Jordan Rock Wool	2.400	—
64- Jordan Petroleum Refinery	0.880	—
65- General Mining	7.140	—
66- Jordan Textiles Fac.	1.500	—
67- Jordan Textiles Fac.	4.500	—

Inter Bank Spot Dollar Rates at London (AP)

\$ SFR	1.7853-83
UT	1.399-3900
FRF	1245.5-1248.5
DEM	5.7225-65
DFL	1.6218-28
BFC	1.8950-9000
DKR	35.35-37
SKR	6.4800-4700
YEN	8.0180-8210
ATS	128.70-80
CHF	118.80-90
S. Poles	1.2710-15
Mark	113.85-89
G. Drachma	4.0975-1005
	135.40-15

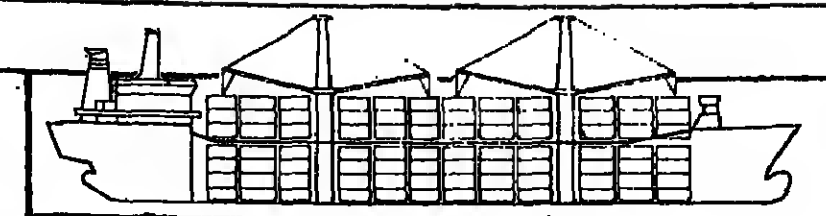
EXCHANGE RATES

L. Lira	0.91-1
S. Lira	8.2-8.4
J. Dinar	185-170
K. Dinar	1240-1250
EG. Pound	150-160
U.A.E.D	93.8-94.5
Q. Riyal	94.5-95
O. Riyal	880-900
B. Diner	910-920
\$	337.8-343.3
DEM	580.8-603.3
SFR	197.8-202.1
FRF	241.5-248.8
YEN	58.8-59.7
DFL	258.8-285.3
SKR	178.4-179.9
LIT	55.7-58.8
BFC	28.9-27.4
	94.7-96.8

EURO - DEPOSIT RATES

	\$	DEM	FF	DFL	LIT	SF	£	YEN
1 M	8 5/8	3 1/4	7 3/8	4 0/0	10 1/4	17 1/8	8 7/8	3 13/18
2 M	8 11/18	3 1/4	7 9/18	4 1/18	10 1/2	11 1/18	9 1/8	4 1/8
3 M	8 11/18	3 1/4	7 13/18	4 1/18	10 5/8	13/4	9 9/18	4 1/8
6 M	8 13/18	3 5/18	8 5/18	4 1/8	10 3/4	2 1/4	9 5/18	4 1/8
9 M	8 15/18	3 7/18	8 1/2	4 3/18	11 0/0	2 5/8	9 7/18	4 1/8
1 Year	7 1/18	3 1/2	8 9/18	4 1/4	11 1/4	2 13/18	9 1/2	4 1/8
2 years	7 5/8	3 13/18					9 11/18	
3 years	8 0/0	4 1/2					9 3/4	
4 years	8 1/4	4 5/18						
5 years	8 1/2	8 3/18						

Source: Credit and Finance Corp. Amman.



Amin Kavar & Sons Co. & Red Sea Shipping Agency

SERVING AREA	NAME OF LINE	NAME OF VESSEL	ARRIVAL DATE
A) ROMANIA (CONV.)	NAVROM	CURTEA DE ARGES	31/1/88
B) BLACK SEA (RO-RO)	SDP	RAKHOV RUZHANY VOZNESENSK	9/2/88 10/2/88 12/2/88
C) AUSTRALIA (CONT. + RO-RO)	BALTIC	SK.ZALK A.GORO KOMOSOM	8/3/88 5/4/88 28/4/88
D) YUGOSLAVIA + MEDT. (RO-RO + CONV.)	JADRANSKA	A. TRADER KAIROIS MARJAN NODILO	18/2/88 20/2/88 28/2/88 8/3/88
E) FAR EAST (CONV. + CONT.)	PIL	KOTA MAJU KOTA RAJA KOTA SEGAR KOTA WIRAMA KOTA NAGA KOTA EXPRESS KOTA MUTIARA	2/2/88 7/2/88 18/2/88 1/3/88 8/3/88 21/3/88 29/3/88
F) GDR + NORTH CONTENTINT + VALENCIA EUROPE (CONTAINER)	D.S.R.	F.K.S. JAEHN HALBERSTADT KDELPINSEE	1/2/88 17/2/88 8/3/88
G) EUROPE (RO-RO)	HUAL	HUAL TRACER HUAL ANGELITA HUAL TRIBUTE HUAL TRAPPER HUAL MARGARITA	15/2/88 22/2/88 8/3/88 19/3/88 11/4/88
H) EASTERN EUROPE (CONV. + CONT.)	POL	ZYGMUNT AUGUST ZYGMUNT III WAZA ZYGMUNT STARY	7/2/88 2/3/88 10/3/88
I) BRAZIL (RO-RO + CONV.)	KOMMAR	EMDEN	4/3/88
J) NORTH AMERICA (CONV. + CONT.)	OASIS LIBERTY CONFLO	CGM LORRAINE DELAWARE BAY JAPAN SENTOR	T.S. 18/2/88 T.S.

Jordan National Shipping Lines Ships Position

VESSEL	EFDM JUNIOR
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• Olympic Roundup

East Germany made it a golden sweep of these games (Figure-Skating) luge Events as Joerg Hofmann and Jochen Plezsch took the gold medal. Another East German sled with Stefan Kreuss and Jan Behrendt on board took silver and West Germany's Thomas Schwab and Wolfgang Staudinger took bronze.

The Soviet Union continued its domination of the cross-country with Mikhail Davletlerov winning the 15,000 metre event. Teammate Vladimir Smirnov won the bronze behind Norway's silver medalist, Pål Gunnar Mikkelsen.

Defending champion Soviet Union, the only unbeaten team in the ice hockey competition, clinched a spot in the six-team Olympic medal round by defeating West Germany, 6-2. Czechoslovakia, with a record of 3-1, also secured a spot by beating winless Austria 4-0, while the United States, 1980 gold medalists, staved off elimination by beating Norway 8-3.

• Bergetrom wins first round of Lorraine Open Tennis

METZ, FRANCE (AP) — Christian Bergstrom of Sweden The No. 8 Seed, easily defeated Jero Meurtil of Czechoslovakia 6-4, 8-2, as play began in the \$3,400-dollar Lorraine Open Tennis Tournament.

In another match on the Opening day of the tournament Monday, Nduke Odior of Nigeria defeated Karel Novacek of Czechoslovakia 7-8, 3-8, 7-6.

• German Soccer

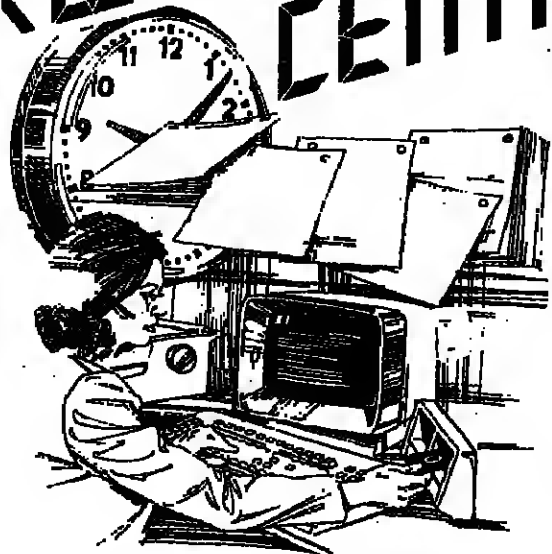
BONN: MOENCHENGLADBACH Bernd Dierksen scored twice — once in the 60th minute and again eight minutes before the end of the game — to lead Hanover past Hamburg.

Hanover's other goal came from Siegfried Reich, who scored in the 68th minute. Manfred Kaltz put the visitors on the board with a successful foul shot in the 71st minute.

Maurizio Gaudino scored on a 10-metre (yard) shot in the 73rd minute, giving Stuttgart its win over host Moenchengladbach before a crowd of about 15,500.

In Homburg, Bernd Storck scored in the 21st minute, teammate Frank Mill two minutes later, and Dirk Hupe tallied in the 65th minute to give visiting Dortmund its victory.

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John Johnson of Virginia set off a chain reaction by charging into Billy King in an Atlantic Coast Conference game Wednesday night. No. 6 Duke won, 73-54, for its 11th straight victory over the Cavaliers since 1983, as Danny Ferry scored 28 points, getting 12 of the Blue Demons' first 14.



Katarina Witt: Grace and Will

CALGARY, Alberta — She has arrived. The Nikons quiver, the Pentaxes snap, and Katarina Witt enters the room with a "hello-my-darlings" smile that says it all.

Witt, the two-time world and defending Olympic champion in women's figure skating, has come here to establish once and for all her pre-eminence in both athletic and cosmetic pursuits. But of course they adore the East German and why shouldn't they — she is mesmerizing grace.

Not since Peggy Fleming won three world titles in the 1960s has figure skating been so entrancing. Should Witt win her second Olympic gold medal when the event begins with compulsory routines Wednesday, she would become the first since Sonja Henie to do so.

Tuesday night, she is ensnared in plum, facing a news conference of 400 reporters from all over the world. Only Didi Thomas of the United States, the 1984 world champion, has garnered half this attention. Thomas is also the only skater who has beaten Witt. Since she won a gold medal in Sarajevo in 1984, Witt contemplates the competition.

"Whoever has the greatest nerve has the greatest chance to win," she said.

Witt's nerve is perhaps her second most valuable quality. While it is perfectly alright to be beguiled by her beauty, which is stunning (she turned down a \$1 million offer from a cosmetics company), do not be deceived by it. She is a calculating competitor who gives no quarter to her opponents.

That is illustrated by her coolness toward Thomas of whom she said, "We have no personal relationship."

Brian Boltano jumped his way to Olympic gold, giving the US its first gold medal of the '88 Games. Boltano defeated rival Brian Orser of Canada in the figure-skating championship dubbed the "Battle of the Briens".

STAR FEATURES

Where we live

An interview with Ja'far Toukan

By Fride Mdanat
Star Staff Writer

JORDAN in the past decade embarked on the most ambitious construction programmes of its history, creating — as it expended both vertically and horizontally — one of the most prestigious cities of the area.

Luxurious, sophisticated and high tech buildings emerged on an unprecedented scale, meeting the needs of a developing country with a vision for a prosperous future. However, the volume and speed with which the country expended forced the application of western technology without consideration of its cultural background and indigenous architectural traditions.

Driving around Amman we both feel and see the changes in atmosphere as we move from one area to another. While in Jebel Weibdeh or some parts of Jebel Amman where homes are small and close together, streets are cosy, shady and cool. We feel the intimacy in the neighbourhood. Approaching the new areas of Abdoun, Khilde, and Um El-Summaq streets become wider, dwellings bigger and there is more sun wind and sky. We feel exposed.

Rapid urban expansion has raised in Jordan as well as in many other contemporary Arab countries questions such as, how can new buildings be integrated sensitively into existing settings? What kind of harmony can be reached between indigenous architecture and modern technology? and how can a meaningful style evolve characteristic of the country's traditions?

Attempting to find clues to such questions The Star spoke to Jordanian architect Ja'far Toukan.

"Architecture is a true reflection of the social, cultural and economic realities of a particular society at a certain time," says Mr. Toukan. A dwelling, he goes on, is an interpretation of the life style



Ja'far Toukan

and situation of its inhabitants. It provides for their needs and portrays their social and economic status.

An architect, "diagnoses the needs of the client and translates them into what he thinks is architecturally appropriate." The client decides how many rooms he wants in the house, and the architect asks him about the kind of life he leads and if it is formal or informal. He asks whether he entertains few or many people and inquires about other aspects of his family's life. The rest is left to the architect's own style and approach.

"Monstrosities have appeared during recent years, with the oil boom which affected most countries of the area," comments Mr. Toukan, adding that many people who came from the Gulf with lots of money thought that wealth "is

beat reflected in enormous-sized villas and houses."

They ask for Islamic designs, thinking that "these are featured only in arches, domes and colonnades." During this period, buildings emerged without any consideration for their surroundings, negatively affecting the image of the city, he laments.

"What the architect makes remains on the streets for many years. Therefore it is the architect's responsibility to create something beautiful and take into account the building's location and how it relates to the street and to other buildings." There are no restricted building codes that architects should adhere to, notes Mr. Toukan, which left many amateur architects to blunder and create real ugliness in some areas.

Reviewing Jordan's recent architectural history, which dates back to the fifties when Amman emerged from a settlement to a small city, Mr. Toukan said that Jordanian architecture suffered due to a number of factors.

Amateur architects, he said, did not get the proper training due to the absence of a tradition of architectural professionalism. The more experienced architects left for the Gulf and other oil-producing countries for better pay, and the country was left with the mediocre.

Furthermore, the acceleration of construction without urban planning, which was almost non-existent at that time, used up and deteriorated urban space, further underlining the ugliness of the buildings. The architects' union became more involved in its members' social welfare than in professional standards, and architects found themselves transplanting duplicates of western buildings which looked alien here.

Lately, says Mr. Toukan, there has been some increase in awareness about the country's traditional architecture, especially among university students, professors, and other culturally-aware persons.

People in the past used whatever materials and skills they had to build their homes. The results were characterized by logic and cohesion with the environment. Houses in the old times looked as if they were "accumulations of the earth and a natural growth from the ground", stresses Mr. Toukan.

In the valley people built with mud, in the desert people used earth bricks, in the mountain it was stone. Each material has its own qualities and restrictions of use. "What you build with con-

crete you cannot build nicely with stone."

During the past ten years, notes Mr. Toukan, some members of the society have started to see a problem existing in Jordan; the city is going in the wrong direction, departing from all that is relevant to our climatic, economic and functional needs.

"We should make an effort to see why old architecture was logical and try to extract some of that logic and apply it to our modern

experience and opens the way for dynamic and lively development," says Mr. Toukan.

Architectural design, he says, "is an endless process of maturity." And a good architect is one who is sensitive to his society's needs and is able to reconcile his data bank of education with the needs of design. He believes that there is always something better than an architect's latest achievement. Improvement, comes with learning from one's mistakes, through continuous self criticism and hard work.

Mr. Toukan, whose achievements are exemplified by distinguished design and finish, says that what makes a building stand out from the others is excellent detailing. His team pays full attention to elaborate details in their designs. This effort is seen in a number of recent achievements, such as Al-Riyadh Centre at the third circle Jebel Amman and the recently completed Academe building in Sweileh.

Relationships between void and solid, he says, should be marked out, noting that "there has to be a nervous tension between the building's elements of elevation, harmony between its masses and an element of surprise in its space divisions."

A building, he believes, reflects how well an architect understands the material he uses and how efficiently he relates the house to its surroundings. Answering an accusation that his designs have few windows, Mr. Toukan says that "a window is put there for sunlight and ventilation, not for decoration," adding that a "solid wall can look very beautiful as it is."

Since its establishment, Ja'far Toukan and Partners has executed a variety of projects for both the public and private sectors, including hospitals, schools, office buildings and universities. The office is currently involved in the implementation of the Jubilee School project in Yajouz, and the University of Science and Technology, with the collaboration of the Japanese company Kenzo Tange.

The office is also working on the renovation of Al-Hashimiyya Palace, and developing the plans for Royal Jordanian offices on the Airport Highway, in addition to designing and executing several other houses.

The Al-Kazimi ville was completed in 1985



Ambitious plans for JUST



Al-Messoud Tower in Abu Dhabi

USAID in Jordan



Sheikh Ali extended hospitality to Americans, serving coffee and mense in his tent 35 years ago. Note one of his falcons in front of the tent pole. The hospitality of the Jordanian people warms the hearts of all Americans who come here.

35 years of commitment

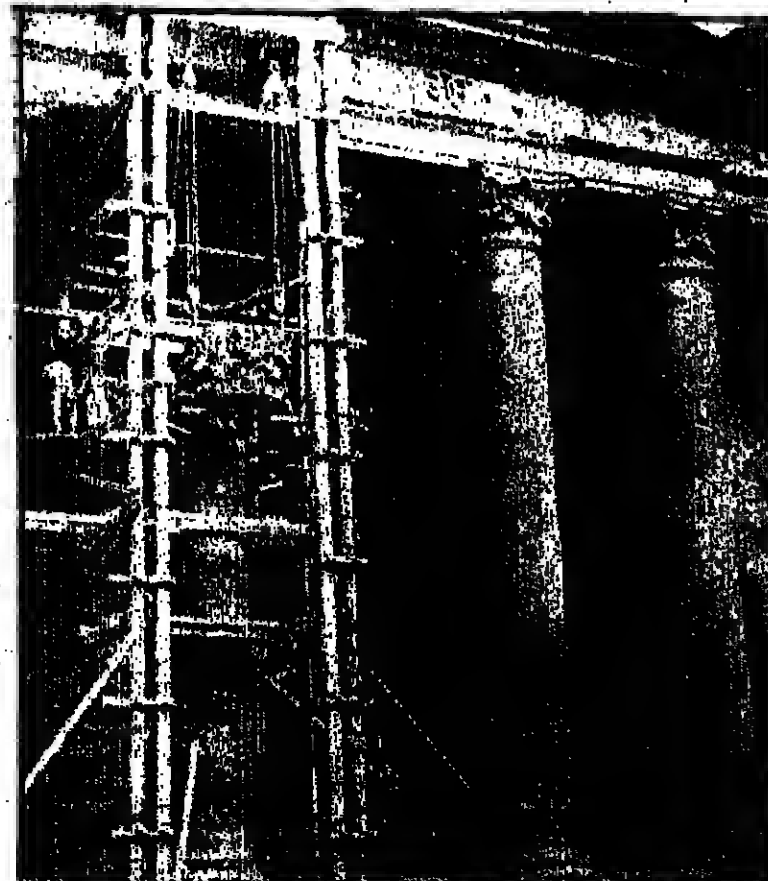
The year 1987 marked the 35th anniversary of the partnership between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the people of Jordan in working together to enhance every aspect of life — health, education, food production, and the use of natural resources. "Jordan's record of development is unmatched anywhere in the world," says USAID director, Lewis P. Reede. That record of accomplishment from 1952 to 1987 is vividly described in the words and pictures of a brochure USAID is now distributing, "35 years of Commitment."

During those 35 years, the building of the East Ghor Canal, the Irbid wastewater treatment plant, the Amman-Syrian border road, the Dead Sea Road, and the restoration of Jerash and Petra were all accomplished with USAID assistance. Malaria, a disease that struck some 15,000

Jordanians annually during the 1950s, has been eradicated as a result of coordinated work in the field of health.

The Jordan Valley, which now produces enough fruit and vegetables to make the Kingdom self-sufficient and to export as well, was a sparsely inhabited area in which subsistence farmers raised small herds and cereal crops in the early 1950s. More recently, USAID funded the TV production of the highly acclaimed Al Meneah-hil which delights viewers of all ages and teaches basic reading skills.

Even now, 40 compulsory level schools are being built and equipped with 15 scheduled to open for the 1988-1989 school session, and the remainder the year after. During the past 35 years the United States has provided more than \$1.7 billion to support these and many other projects.



In the 1960s USAID assisted the restoration of Jerash, Petra, and many other antiquities.



Women harvested eggplants from irrigated fields in North Shuneh in the late 1960s.



Reem Yasin's
Cinema Corner

Rita's Journey to self discovery

DISCOVERING ONE'S identity is one of the constantly popular themes in literature as well as in film. One of the most stimulating and vibrant films dealing with the subject is "Educating Rita" (available at reputable video shops).

Rita, (in an engaging performance by Julie Walters) is a young hairdresser intent on educating, and consequently refining herself in order to step into what she calls, "the land of the living." Possessing a hungry mind she enrolls into an Open University literature course, defying her husband's wishes to start a family and refusing to be tied down by the responsibilities of a baby.

With the intent of finding "a better song to sing," Rita leaves her husband and her job and is enthralled by her discovery of poetry and drama. Flying high into the realms of the imagination she discovers herself through her discovery of literature.

Helping her on her road of discovery is her tutor Dr. Frank Bryant (ably performed by Michael Caine), a middle-aged semi-alcoholic who has made a mess of his life and of his career.

With her spontaneity and vigour, it is Rita who educates her teacher and helps him to rediscover himself and regain his self-esteem. Her final exam, which she passes with distinction, is the best proof of her teacher's success at his own job.

Directed by Lewis Gilbert, "Educating Rita" was adapted for the screen by Willy Russell from his own play. It is a great stage success. However, a single seat in the theatre would not be expected to work so well as a feature production. Although there is an evident attempt at venturing outside the tutor's study walls and the camera does take us to open streets, parks, cafe's and even to the airport, it is the brilliance of the dialogue and the quality of the two protagonists that remain the most effective elements in the picture.

The film derives its main impact from its two main characters. Performances of both Caine and Walters won Oscar nominations the year of the film's release. The role of Rita herself is particularly impressive, both in conception and in portrayal. Walters is an embodiment of outgoing spontaneity and vibrant candour, especially in the first part of the film before she matures with the help of poet William Blake from her own Songs of Innocence to those of Experience.

She handles her transformation with aplomb and subtlety as she gradually loses some of her unique individuality to conform with the requirements of exam questions, and eventually to cut the apron strings that tied her to her teacher.

By the time Rita passes her exams and her tutor boards his plane to Australia, both teacher and student have come a long way in their trips of self-discovery.

Recent film releases

Betteries Not Included (PG) Hume Cronyn — Toy-like flying saucers save harassed building tenants. Inspired fantasy (Good).

Breaddock: Missing in Action III (R) Chuck Norris — More rescue heroics in Vietnam by the bullet-proof colonel (Fair).

Broadcast News (R) William Hurt — Smashing comedy-drama that dissects overblown TV news ego (Great).

The Couch Trip (R) Den Aykroyd — Mental patient becomes a hit radio therapist. Much frothy humour and nifty sight gags (Good).

Eddie Murphy Raw (R) Eddie Murphy — Film version of Murphy's stand-up comedy act. Much profanity and woman-bashing (Fair).

Empire of the Sun (PG) Christian Bale — Epic account of plucky boy who survives World War II Japanese Prison Camp (Good).

Good Morning, Vietnam (R) Robin Williams — Williams is his best as iconoclastic radio jockey in Saigon (Good).

The Grand Highway (No Rating) Antoine Hubert — Charming French film follows awakening experiences of young boy (Great).

The Last Emperor (PG-13) John Lone — Beautifully filmed sweeping epic of China's last imperial ruler. Visually amazing (Great).

Moonstruck (PG) Cher — Nifty ethnic comedy about Italian-American family love problems of romance (Good).

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THE CORY CONNECTION

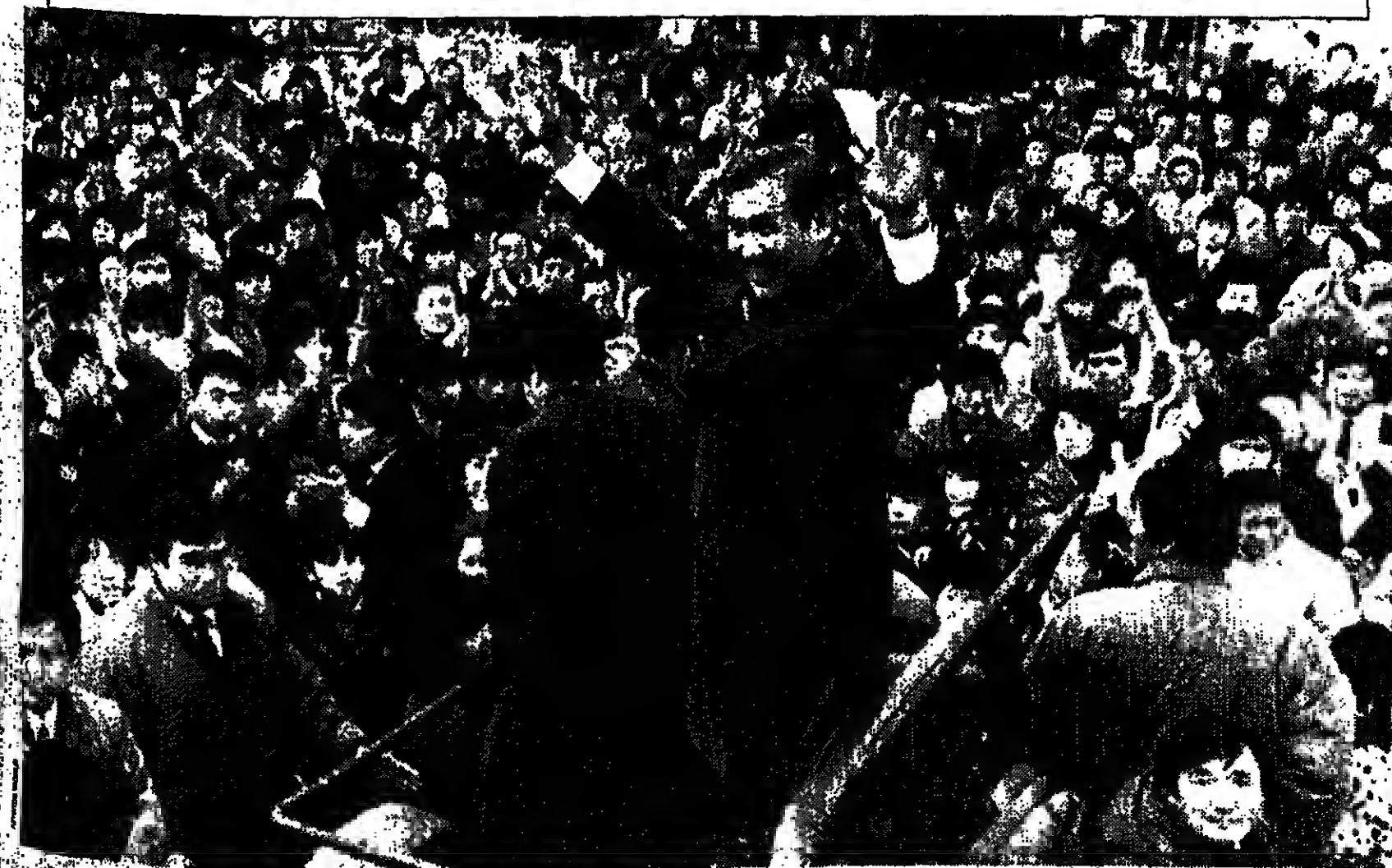
Korea: Triumph and Test for People Power

WHEN ROH TAE WOO takes office as scheduled this month as Korea's first directly elected president in 16 years, he will represent both triumph and test for People Power. His willingness to bow to street protests last June and agree to direct elections steered Korea away from traumatic violence. But the retired general's election victory over the divided leaders of the People Power movement leaves him not only a minority president but an unlikely candidate to seek greater democracy for

a swiftly changing society emerging as one of Asia's most promising nations.

Precisely two years after Philippine crowds excited the world's imagination by virtually inventing People Power to install Corazon Aquino as a storybook president, *World Paper* examines the Cory Connection—the impact of her legacy on Korea and on other restless societies in Latin America and Africa as well as what she has made of her triumph at home.

Roh rises to leadership above crowd in Seoul.



Centerpiece: By applying perestroika to foreign policy, is Mikhail Gorbachev saying 'I declare peace'?



THE CORY CONNECTION

*Roh to rule
high-tech future without
support of urban
middle class*

'Night is still long warns Korea's cardinal as form Hermit Kingdom awaits new president

BY CHO GAB JE
in Seoul, Korea

Breather from violent protest is Korean hope.

THE CHOICE was an odd one. A four-star general, the political leader of the military clique, to democratize the nation?

Roh Tae Woo, retired for six years but a general all the same, will take the reins of power this month after the first direct presidential election in 16 years in the Republic of Korea. Not Kim Dae Jung or Kim Young Sam, the opposition leaders who led the movement for democratization—until they fell into an extremely undemocratic pattern of behavior during the election campaign.

The choice may be odd. It may also be wise. It certainly isn't decisive, although the mass media, still very much under the influence of the military-dominated government of General Chun Doo Hwan, described the victory as a landslide.

The 36.6 percent who voted for Roh,

Cho Gab Je, a best-selling author in Korea, is assistant editor of the daily *Chosun Ilbo's* monthly magazine.

the military academy classmate and successor-designate of the retiring military leader, made him more than just a minority president. They were the elder and the less educated Koreans, mainly farmers or the urban poor. Traditionally, they prefer social stability and have been easy prey to the power of money and the influence of the establishment. They represent a rural, peasant past that the nation has left behind.

Of those voters 50 years and older, 55.3 percent voted for Roh, 55, according to a study of the Korea Gallup Poll. They were the only age category giving him a majority. In contrast, about two of every three voters in their 20's and 30's voted for one of the two Kims. This is a significant proportion in a land where half the population is 15 years and under.

Of those with an elementary school education or less, Roh attracted 46.9 percent of the votes, the highest he achieved among any age group. Seventy percent of high school graduates and

85 percent of college graduates voted against him. Of the country's vociferous students who voted, 6 percent favored Roh, 94 percent opposed him.

Roh comes to power to rule over a Korean future based on high technology and industrialization. He is without the support of the groups most associated with that future and with the surge of People's Power that in June forced the Chun government to back down in its stance against a direct election, in a manner reminiscent of the demonstrations that brought Cory Aquino to power in the Philippines two years ago this month.

A notable difference does exist between now and last June. Two days after the Dec. 16 election, students protesting election rigging demonstrated in Seoul. Tear gas exploded again as it did in the protests of June. While petty merchants helped hide the fleeing students in June, they turned them over in December to the police, regarding them as anti-social criminals challenging the legal

government.

For many Koreans, the election ended the question of the government's legitimacy, a major factor of political stability. Despite the cries of fraud, failure of the People's Power movement to gain control of the government was blamed on the Kims.

Unless Roh succeeds in gaining a consensus of the middle class who voted against him, he will face insurmountable difficulties. No wonder he enters with a pledge to face a referendum on a rule following the Olympic Games in Seoul next September. His first task is National Assembly elections scheduled early this year.

"The night is still long," said Roman Catholic Archbishop, Kim Sou Hwan, "and the dawn is still far away."

In one sense, the campaign benefited Roh by serving as a sounding board for accumulated grievances. Kwangju, where troops in May shot dead at least 200 protesters

How vote split in Roh's victory

Young, well-educated voter backed the two Kims

	Roh Tae Woo	Kim Young Sam	Kim Dae Jung	Others
AGE:				
20's	20.5	37	31.2	10.3
30's	27.7	33.2	30.3	8.5
40's	41	24.4	25.6	8.7
50's	55.3	15.4	23.4	5.5
EDUCATION:				
Elementary school or less	49.6	24.1	28.5	7.6
Middle school	34.6	24.3	31.1	9.9
High school	29.5	36.2	26	7.9
College or over	15.1	47	27.4	9
OCCUPATION:				
Agriculture, forestry, fishery	46.9	17.7	25.6	8.5
Self-employed business	33.3	29.3	30.5	6.9
Blue collar worker	29.2	28.8	33.7	8.2
White collar worker	22.2	45.4	24.4	5.8
Housewife	39.6	24.8	26.4	9.3
Student	8.1	43.1	34.3	15.3
None	35.9	31.7	27.1	5

Source: Korea Gallup Poll

1979 coup in which he assisted Chun to power, the illegal electioneering under Korea's Fifth Republic. All were exposed during the campaign to heated discussion that decompressed the controversy surrounding them. Many Koreans believe the election provided the opportunity to liquidate past problems and start anew.

Despite his reputation as a protégé of the assassinated President Park Chung-hee, Roh's campaign image as a gentle-hearted, reliable leader is sticking. He served Park as an intelligence officer, an assistant deputy chief of security forces of the presidential office and as a commander of an airlift brigade.

Most Koreans believe that Roh has no choice but to introduce democracy, despite his friendship with Chun. They believe not only that history is running in favor of democracy but that public opinion has forced Roh's transformation from a general to a civilian politician.

He took advantage of this belief by pointing out that only someone like

himself, who knew the military from top to bottom, could end military involvement in politics. He repeatedly pictured himself as surrendering to the people. As an ex-intelligence officer, he vowed to end the practice of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, now called the Agency for National Security Planning, of investigating private citizens.

The hope is that Roh as president will weaken the two veto groups in Korean politics—the military and the students

—and ease the combat like political scene. Their confrontation have amounted to war over priorities of economic growth versus political progress and between efficiency and order on one hand and justice and freedom on the other.

The next step will be the retirement of the two Kims, who gambled their political destiny by both running for president amid loud cries for the end of the military rule. The majority of the people, the students and the civil rights leaders are no longer willing to follow the leadership of the two Kims.

In their place should rise a social democratic party for those with progressive ideas and the willingness to work within a constitutional framework. There is no room for extremists advocating violent revolution.

Kim Dae Jung, 64, suffered the heaviest damage in the election. He has lost his opportunity to remain, like Khomeini in Iran, Korea's spiritual leader. In joining the presidential race, he reversed the pledge he made a year ago that he would not run for office, even if granted amnesty and the restoration of his political rights. As reasons for running, he asserted that he was the most qualified to mend regional animosity and to solve the controversy over the Kwangju killings.

His candidacy contributed to the split of the democratization camp and the recurrence of age-old regional antagonisms between his home province of Chulla-do and the province of Kyungsang-do, where Roh and Kim Young Sam were born. Kim Dae Jung won 86 percent of the votes in Chulla-do, compared to the other Kim's meager 2 percent. But in Pusan and Kyungsangnam-do, he received only 6.4 percent while Kim Young Sam raked in 53 percent of the vote. In results more appropriate to an election for a tribal chieftain, regional sentiment overwhelmed the sentiment for ending military rule and restoring democracy.

Once recommended for the Nobel Peace Prize, Kim Dae Jung is now at the level of a local leader. His future as a political leader is obscure.

"If one Kim had run," said a noted human rights lawyer, "he would have been elected by an absolute majority. Regrettably, the two Kims failed to agree on a single candidacy out of their egoistic greed for grasping political power. In the final stage of the campaign, they exchanged ugly insults. They gambled away the aspirations of 40 million people for democracy."

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Keeping an eye on the military has become essential for Aquino's survival.

Doubt replaces euphoria in Manila

As crowds force change in Korea, Cory faces test of ability to govern

BY MAX V. SOLIVEN
in Manila, the Philippines

JUST AS BUDDHISM flourishes elsewhere but is almost dead in India, the land that gave it birth, is People Power dead among the 57 million Filipinos who gave the world the term—along with an instant heroine, a hero-martyr's widow, Corazon Cojuangco Aquino?

The South Koreans took up the cry, "People Power," and won a June 29 "Declaration of Democracy" this year from a reluctant military-run regime—only to lose their shining moment when two opposition candidates split the vote and handed victory at the polls to still another general.

President Aquino, 54, proclaimed Philippine chief executive until 1992, continues to rule—but uneasy is the head on which lies the crown. She remains popular enough. Nobody questions her innate honesty, integrity and good intentions. But the past 24 months of her presidency have seen the euphoria that followed the inspiring, four-day so-called People Power Revolution of Feb. 22-25, 1986, dissipate and degenerate into relative stagnation, waning enthusiasm, an escalating Communist rebellion, continuing rumors of military unrest and a season of self-doubt.

Jubilant Filipinos and their watching friends around the world expected the

advent of "freedom and democracy" to revitalize the nation's energy, reverse the moral rot of the deposed Ferdinand E. Marcos and his 40 thieves and rocket to instant prosperity a country in which real growth had sunk to "minus zero."

Liberty became almost too heady a brew for Filipinos. President Aquino and her "street parliamentarians" demonstrated that earnest intentions were not enough to run a government burdened with a pillaged treasury. Neither the president nor her crew yet have provided a "road map" to give the country direction.

What complicated matters in the early months was the fondly held belief that God had granted the Filipinos a "miracle," helping them by His Divine Power to send Marcos fleeing—courtesy of the US Air Force—to Hawaii with his tail between his legs.

Despite the argument that God would not abandon Cory, it shortly became clear that He does not pull a miracle, like a magician's trick, out of his hat to suit anybody's convenience. "Management by miracle" bogged down disastrously.

President Aquino herself failed to understand the dual nature of People Power. She was convinced the massing of unarmed civilians had won the day after Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the armed force vice chief of staff, rebelled in February 1986 against Marcos.

The truth is that the "revolution" succeeded because the military and the civilians who had rallied to the barricades joined hands in the end. Flowers, pleas and sandwiches stopped the tanks

because the tank men had decided that "enough was enough." The much vaunted People Power rested on two pedestals—the civilians and the military.

In the first weeks of her rule, President Aquino released more than 500 Marcos detainees—many of them arrested cadres of the rebel New People's Army and the brains of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

Mrs. Aquino persistently wooed the NPA guerrillas into coming in from the cold as part of her drive for "reconciliation," a word she had picked up from the arrival statement of her husband, Sen. Benigno S. (Ninoy) Aquino, Jr. He was shot dead Aug. 21, 1983, at Manila International Airport before he was able to deliver it.

To the distress of the military, she offered the Reds a long-drawn ceasefire, peace negotiations and a standing offer of amnesty.

The generals and the younger colonels who had been the backbone of RAM—the Reform the Armed Forces Movement, which triggered the February 1986 coup, grumbled. So restive were the Armed Forces that President Aquino had to head off or diffuse no less than five coup plots within the first 14 months of her presidency—although many, like the Manila Hotel caper of July 1986—were Ruritanian and comic in nature.

What alarmed the business community and scared away potential millions or billions of dollars in foreign investment was the eruption of labor strife. Freed from no-strike rule under Marcos, militant labor unions, spearheaded by the

left-wing *Kilusang Mayo Uno*, the May First Movement, launched over 500 strikes in 1986 and 405 strikes in 1987. This pales in comparison with Korea, which had 3,600 strikes in the weeks following the June 29 "Declaration of Democracy."

A sudden Aug. 28 mutiny startled President Aquino into taking more decisive action. A RAM founder, Lt. Col. Gregorio (Gringo) Honasan seized Camp Aguinaldo and Villamor Air Base near Manila with about 1,000 men, briefly but bloodily attacked Malacañang Palace in the darkness before dawn, and was routed by sunset by a force that included Marines flown hastily from Mindanao in the south.

Honasan, 39, who helped plan the February 1986 revolt, fled by helicopter. He surrendered in early December, after evading capture for three months and 13 days, despite the fact news reporters had no trouble finding him.

The Gringo mutiny ended the romantic delusion of People Power. At no time during the day did the people—as Aquino speechmakers had repeatedly boasted—rally to repulse Honasan's raiders, although a few stumbled fatally into the line of fire when they lined up to watch the "show" with mindless handclapping that ordinarily attends a basketball or football championship.

President Aquino's position now is more secure. But in a city where rumor is faster than a speeding bullet, nobody discounts the possibility of a second-strike military coup, even without Gringo.

For Filipinos perceive a deadly race between right-wing elements in the Armed Forces and the increasingly aggressive rebels of the New People's Army. Although Marcos' despotism was considered one of the NPA's best recruiters, the NPA has continued growing under Cory. At least 23,000 NPA cadres are in the field, reasonably well-armed and well-funded.

They reportedly collect at least 800 million pesos a year, about US\$40 million, in "progressive taxation" from farmers, business people, fishpond owners, corporations, even politicians. There are claims they taxed candidates for councilor in the Jan. 18 municipal elections at least 10,000 pesos, about \$500, a collection that might have accumulated to hefty sums with 16,000 local positions up for grabs. "Non-cooperative" candidates reportedly were among the more than 20 politicians murdered a month before the election.

The year 1988 will test Cory Aquino's ability to govern. She will have to manage a dormant economy if the country is not to be left behind at the bus stop by the other ASEAN countries. Most urgent of all, she will have to restore the faith of Filipinos in their power to break out of the entrenched graft and the tendency to build personal dynasties that is a legacy not only of the Marcos years but of Philippine history. She will have to bury once and for all the old Spanish saying, "Mismo perro, diferente collar," the same dog with the new collar.

As Koreans surge ahead, Filipino takeoff grounded

20 years make difference in 2 countries' fortunes

BY MERCEDES TIRA ANDREI
in Washington DC, USA

FILIPINOS HAD a lot to boast about in 1965. A new, young, reformist president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, and his beautiful First Lady, Imelda, were in Malacañang Palace. A growing economy and rich resources gave the country a position they believed was second only to Japan in the region. The Philippines appeared about to take off economically, as it had been promising since independence from the United States in 1946.

At the northern end of East Asia, the Republic of Korea was emerging about the same time from the exhaustion of war on its divided peninsula. Under the rule of a general, Park Chung Hee, who took power after a 1961 coup, the country had few natural resources to offer. South Korea's per capita gross national product amounted in 1965 to US\$130; in the Philippines, it was \$180.

A generation has almost entirely changed the picture.

A gulf of fundamental differences exists between South Korea and the Philippines," says Philippine-born Lilia Calderon Clemente, Wall Street investment broker specializing in foreign securities.

"Korea with its new political democracy will reinforce its position as leader of the newly industrialized countries of Asia. The Philippines, even after Marcos, is still the basket case of the region."

While the Philippine's new political leaders complain about not getting enough US economic and military assistance or about the inability to sell more sugar to the United States, South Korean leaders warily monitor their country's growing trade surplus in the US market to prevent a backlash similar to that experienced by rich Japan.

The per capita GNP of 1965 grew 18-fold in 20 years in Korea to \$2,370. Over the same period, the Philippine figure rose by a little more than threefold to \$570. The health of the Korean economy is reflected in the health of its people. Life expectancy has risen since 1965 to 69 years from 56 years; in the Philippines, to 63 years from 55.

Korea's economy now is growing at a 12 percent rate, its world trade rocketing to more than \$65 billion, including \$34.7 billion in exports in 1985. In 1965, the total was \$637 million, including a paltry \$175 million in exports. In contrast, the Philippines' world trade in 1965 was \$1.7

billion, almost three times the Korean total and included \$769 million in exports. Trade in 1985 totaled \$10 billion, less than one-sixth of Korea's and included exports of \$4.6 billion. Economic growth in the final five years of the Marcos era was negative.

"We began our economic miracle from scratch," says Korean scholar Hwa Pyung Hur of the Asia Studies Center in Washington. "After the Korean War, we had nothing. We starved and died in the cold of winter."

"Our situation was worse than that of the Filipinos today. We were at the mercy of foreign aid, which we also wasted to a certain degree. And there was no Marshall Plan for Seoul. But we had one good and vital starting point, the only achievement we made before the war. We had a land reform program successfully in place."

Park, assassinated in 1979 by the head of the Korean CIA, is credited with defining Korea's development strategy around the principle that economic independence, sustained growth and increasing investment required discipline and sacrifice. Some called it "Confucian chemistry," or the will to survive.

The government has provided "pragmatic, flexible, alert, innovative, ambitious, decisive and carefully bal-

anced" management as well as "bold policy objectives," the World Bank concluded in a recently released report about South Korea's management of its industrial transition.

In contrast, Attila Karaosmanoglu, World Bank vice president for East Asia, has warned Filipinos to "set aside their differences" if they wish to avoid a "relapse into stagnation" under the government of President Corazon C. Aquino.

Korea's economic transformation has changed what once was regarded as "the hermit kingdom."

One in every seven Koreans lived in a city in 1945; now two of every three Koreans are urbanized. The Korean government's promotion of technological education has produced a highly disciplined, highly motivated professional and technical workforce called the "locomotive of our economic recovery."

Uncertainties that followed Park's assassination disappeared under another military president, Chun Do Hwan. His administration capitalized on the "three lows" of the 1980's—the low dollar, low oil prices and low interest rates—to put the economy back on the track.

"The Philippines has committed the sad error of looking away from Korea's economic miracle," says Nick Jimenez, a former Philippine ambassador to Seoul. "We ignored it. Yet three and a half hours away from Manila, we could have learned from the many good things Koreans have done, which Filipinos have failed to do."

"But we have been carefree when the going was good. We chose to look to other countries different and far away

from us. The Philippines can take a good step in the right direction by improving relations with South Korea. It's not too late to learn from them."

Despite a 5 percent growth rate during Aquino's first year, her government "has to focus on increasing output, employment and living standards within an environment of constrained resources, both domestic and foreign," a World Bank study has concluded. "Although the Philippine economy is well endowed with natural and human resources, recovery will not be an easy task."

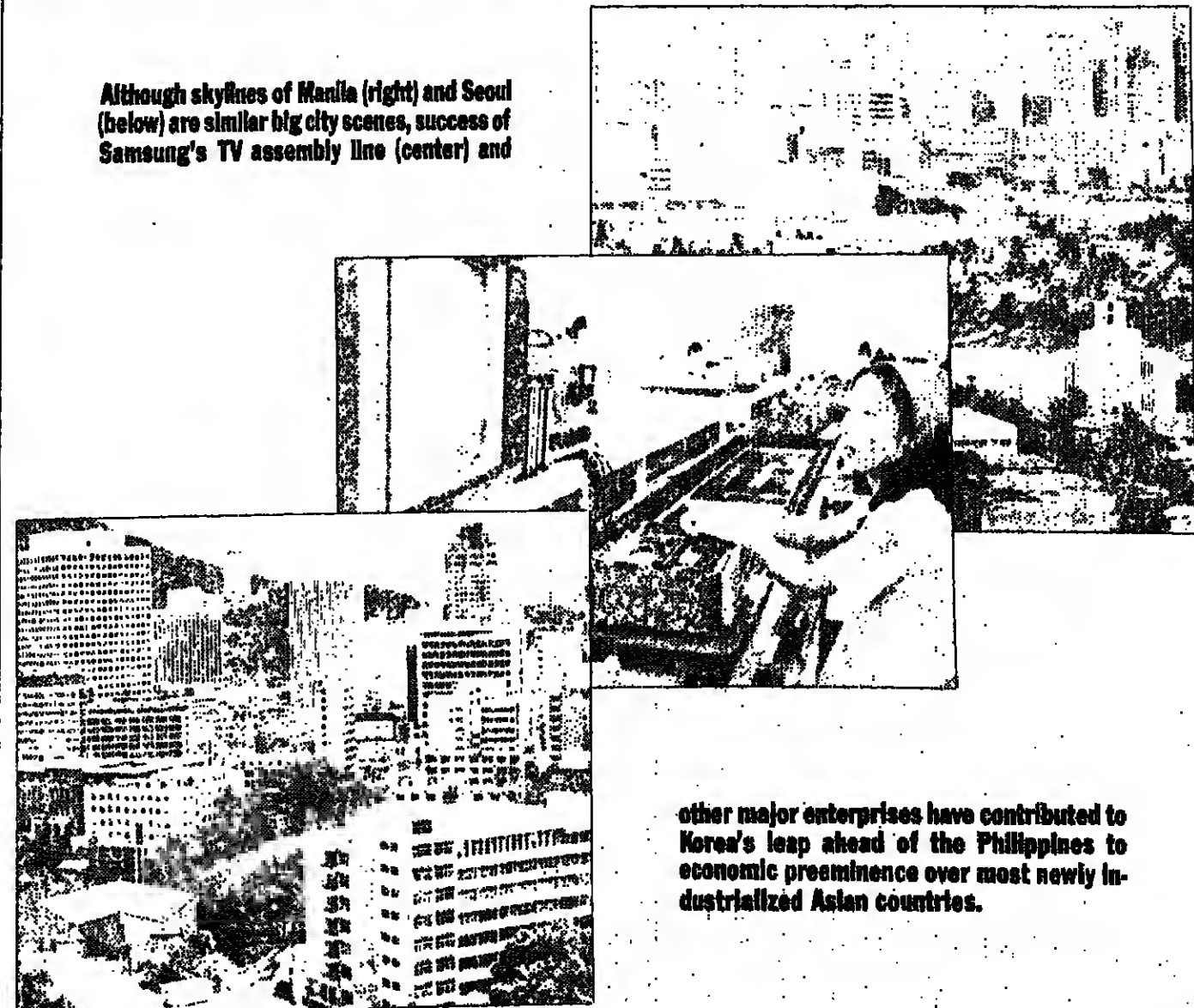
The World Bank blamed "misdirected investment" and "unproductive use of resources" for the country's \$26 billion external debt. The investment financed during the Marcos era was "ill-conceived, overpriced or proved unprofitable in a rapidly changing international environment. When private investments proved unprofitable, they became a public liability through their financial links with government banks."

In much the same way that the Korean public pressure for the direct election of Chun's successor took its inspiration from Philippine People Power, the Korean economic transformation offers lessons to the Philippines.

"Filipinos are a happy, fun-loving people, but I'm not saying they must stop being so," says scholar Hwa. "There is now more hard work for both Filipinos and Koreans. Filipinos have boosted our political resolve, and we are grateful."

"Now, I would like to see Koreans coming to the aid of the Philippine economy. Koreans understand the plight of Philippine democracy because if we had a choice after the Korean War, our first would have been democracy." ♦

Although skylines of Manila (right) and Seoul (below) are similar big city scenes, success of Samsung's TV assembly line (center) and



other major enterprises have contributed to Korea's leap ahead of the Philippines to economic preeminence over most newly industrialized Asian countries.

Max V. Soliven, publisher and columnist for the *Philippine Daily Star*, shared a cell during martial law with Mrs. Aquino's husband.

Mercedes Tira Andrei is a Washington correspondent for *Business World* of Manila.

THE CORY CONNECTION

Panama crusade thrives

Don't write off People Power against Noriega

BY GUILLERMO SANCHEZ BORBON
in Miami, USA

AS AN INTRODUCTION, first the words of Colombia's former president Eduardo Santos: "Latin American armies are forces of internal occupation."

These words explain many things, including the behavior of the Panamanian

army: hatred towards the occupied nation; indifference to its fate; plus the unwavering desire to plunder all its riches in the shortest possible time.

It explains, also, why the Panamanian struggle resembles certain desperate liberation movements. In displaying People Power, or what they call a Civic Crusade, Panamanians are risking no less than their national existence.

The military has ruled for almost 20 years, the latest stretch under Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega, commandant of the Panama Defense Forces. He is accused of corruption, political assassination, election fraud and of controlling drug and money-laundering activities.

In this big stew are ingredients lacking in other well-known cases of People Power protest: the drug mafia that has established its world headquarters in Panama, larger but much like what the pirates did with the Tortugas Island.

The parties of the Cold War have made Panama the eye of the region's geopolitical storm. To keep in power the only Panamanians who allow them free use of the national territory, they close

their eyes to the criminal military.

The United States keeps 10,000 troops in Panama where US southern command headquarters monitors intelligence throughout Central America.

Supporting the Panamanian dictatorship simultaneously (for their own reasons, of course) are parties who otherwise are mortal enemies: the United States and the Soviet Union, Cuba's Castro and Chile's Pinochet, the Sandinistas and the contras, the Medellin cartel and the US Drug Enforcement Agency, the KGB and the CIA. As US vaudevillean Ted Lewis used to say: "Is everybody happy?"

These heterogeneous forces have blocked all political solutions to the Panamanian problem.

For example: On April 30, 1984, the Medellin cartel murdered Lara Bonilla, Colombia's minister of justice.

The cartel heads took refuge in Panama the next day, five days before the country's first direct elections since 1968.

Colombia's former president, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, arrived the day before elections, ostensibly to observe the vote. He observed nothing. He locked himself up in a hotel conference room with three mafia chiefs, guests of Noriega.

The farrago ended with a peace proposal addressed to Colombian authorities, which Lopez Michelsen took home. Before boarding the plane, he certified that Panamanian elections were free and pure. That night, Noriega's paramilitary fired on a spontaneous, peaceful protest of election fraud. Three died, 42 were wounded.

The Panamanian people fought peacefully last year for six months. Their weapons were noise and handkerchiefs. For six months, every day at noon and 6 p.m. sharp, the cities of the republic burst into a deafening uproar: beaten pots and pans and car horns. Sidewalks and balconies filled with people waving white towels, sheets and handkerchiefs.

The military responded to each People Power protest with 4,000 soldiers with orders to break up any group larger than three people. They shot citizens with pellets; created a permanent cloud of tear gas; shot over houses displaying white banners; stopped cars and beat occupants wearing white. Thousands ended up in a hell known as the Model Jail, some threatened with rape by AIDS victims.

Since Oct. 22, the last big demonstration, the Panamanian people have redrafted their strategy to avoid bloodshed, although Christmas and New Years brought new protests.

But the struggle continues. In Panama, under the hoses and the tear gas, all social classes have united to reinstate—by peaceful means—popular sovereignty. The people, as Pablo Antonio Cuadra said, "have created counterpowers impossible to resist."

Guillermo Sanchez Borbon, a former columnist for the Panamanian newspaper *La Prensa*, has served time in Model Jail.

THE CORY CONNECTION

Case history of failure: Power stalls in Liberia

US backing helps quash people's uprising

BY PATRICK L.N. SEYON
in Cambridge, USA

THIS CAST was familiar. A dictator determined to remain in power. An opposition political party led by a woman. The election that went to the dictator after a vote count that observers said loudly was a palpable fraud. The top general who rebelled against the dictator.

But this was not the Philippines all over again. It was Liberia, Africa's oldest republic, founded in West Africa in 1821 as a refuge for US slaves.

Unlike in the Philippines and Haiti two years ago, or even in Iran in 1979, People Power, with the help of an unhappy military, failed to achieve even temporary success in Liberia.

Samuel K. Doe, an Army master sergeant who seized power in a bloody coup in 1980, now seems secure in his tyrannical rule as the president of Liberia.

Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a leader of the opposition Liberia Action Party, is in exile, as are the country's 100 top intellectuals.

Brig. General Thomas Quiwonkpa, who led a failed coup a month after the elections, was butchered. Estimates of the dead during Doe's retaliation range from 2,500 to 5,000.

Despite its acknowledgment that the election of October 1985 was riddled with fraud, the United States government keeps the Doe government afloat with aid.

So did the opportunity to make a People Power revolution that would have foreshadowed the triumph of Corazon C. Aquino only four months later.

What happened in the other cases of People Power explain the Liberia failure. The first major case of People Power took place in Iran in 1978-79 when the shah of Iran was driven from power. Iran under the shah was armed by the United States to assume the role of stabilizer in a volatile region and to serve as pawn to checkmate Soviet moves in the regional power chess game.

Four factors interacted to oust the shah. The United States was unwilling to intervene to save the shah's throne, although it is now academic whether intervention would have kept him in power.

The revolt had a religious sanction, giving it the appearance that it was the will of Allah.

Patrick L.N. Seyon, a former vice president of the University of Liberia, was a member of the commission that wrote the country's 1984 constitution.

The armed forces that were the shah's power base withdrew their support.

Finally, support for change was broad-based among all classes that mattered in the political calculus—the military, the clerics, the intellectuals, students and the masses.

The same factors worked about seven years later in Haiti and the Philippines, also client states of the United States.

But this time, drawing on the lessons learned from Iran, the United States had changed its strategy.

Before events got out-of-hand in Haiti the United States quickly arranged an airlift Feb. 7, 1986, for the departure of Jean-Claude Duvalier, the president-for-life. It then provided economic and military assistance to a ruling military junta.

The killings that crushed the Haitian election last November demonstrated how People Power was betrayed. The masses did succeed two years ago in removing a dictator, but Washington made sure it did not have to worry about a revolution in its backyard like the one it could not avert in Iran.

The Filipinos popularized the concept of People Power. The United States initially embraced Ferdinand E. Marcos as the winner of a fraudulent election. It shifted after the Filipino people and Mrs. Aquino rejected the results and took to the streets, supported by church leaders and top military figures. Behind the change was the US conviction that the Philippines was too important to US strategic and military interests in the Far East to fall under control of a People Power revolution similar to that in Iran.

Marcos became a dispensable pawn who had outlived his usefulness in the superpower chess game. The United States bought time to organize and orchestrate political and economic events in the Philippines, as it had done in Haiti. As a result, its national interest would not be adversely affected by the change of ruling elite.

So far, there is little evidence that a transfer of political and economic power has taken place in the Philippines, and that the masses who staged the People Power revolt are in control or likely to be for a long time.

The United States poured a staggering amount of military and economic aid into Liberia after the 1980 coup, especially after Sgt. Doe received invitations to Libya and the Soviet Union.

When the chairman of the constitutional commission turned down Doe's invitation to be his running mate, he was charged with plotting to overthrow the



A triumph for Doe, a legacy for Liberia.

Although Liberia faced no military threat, it is the site for one of seven US Omega navigation stations helping monitor Soviet submarine traffic. US military aid rose to US\$12.7 million in 1983 from \$1.5 million in 1979.

Despite growing oppression and violations of human rights and civil liberties, Liberia has received since 1980 nearly a half billion dollars in US aid. The country has become the highest per capita US aid recipient in sub-Saharan Africa.

Doe announced he wanted to be president after a new constitution was installed in 1984. Independent newspapers critical of the government were shut down. Some journalists were jailed. An Orwellian edict, Decree 88-A, was passed, providing indefinite imprisonment for anyone who spread lies, rumors and disinformation—euphemisms for criticizing Doe.

When the chairman of the constitutional commission turned down Doe's invitation to be his running mate, he was charged with plotting to overthrow the

government. Other political opponents were banned. Mrs. Johnson-Sirleaf was jailed. Her Liberia Action Party was not permitted to register until about two weeks before the October 1985 election.

Despite widespread ballot-stuffing, tallies at polling stations showed that the candidate of the Liberia Action Party, Jackson F. Doe, no relation to Sgt. Doe, was the winner. A closed door recount of votes gave Sgt. Doe the victory with 50.9 percent of the vote.

With the electorate in a dazed state, the opposition parties provided no leadership to reject the results and organize street protests. The Christian church, with little moral standing among a 2.3 million population that included only 10 percent church members, urged reconciliation with Sgt. Doe, as did the United States. The military, reinforced by pay raises, remained behind Doe.

The United States congratulated Doe on his victory. Chester A. Crocker, US assistant secretary of state for African affairs, acknowledged the election shortcomings but insisted that to withdraw aid from Doe would reduce US influence with him.

So Doe is left to pass his legacy to future generations of Liberians. It is a sad commentary.

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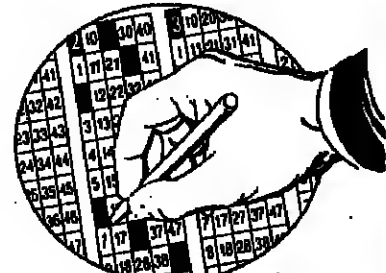
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PERESTROIKA ABROAD

*Perestroika
covers changes in
foreign policy, too, says
a Soviet editor*

Gorbachev's World

BY ALEXANDER PUMPYANSKY
in Moscow, USSR

THE SOUVENIRS I took home to Moscow from the Washington summit included two T-shirts bearing the logos *glasnost* and *perestroika*. US enterprise once again proved quicker off the mark than Soviet planning: light industry in my country has yet to offer T-shirts with these legends.

Perestroika today is not just a logo but is actually the key slogan in Soviet society. No field of public life does not need *perestroika*, or restructuring. What does it mean in such a delicate area as foreign policy, with its time-honored traditions and strong momentum?

The first, immediate example is the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles signed by General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan in Washington. But for *perestroika*, there wouldn't be a treaty, which may become a historic milestone—if it marks the start toward an agreement during the proposed fourth Gorbachev-Reagan summit in Moscow later this year to halve Soviet and US strategic systems.

What, really, has Mikhail Gorbachev done? He has offered Ronald Reagan his own "zero option" but has upped the ante, throwing in shorter-range missiles to join

intermediate-range ones and making the whole idea a "double zero option." And he has made Reagan accept it.

The lovers of political intrigue may admire that spectacular stroke. The outward ease with which the move was performed concealed stressful reflections and a fundamental rethinking on both sides about basic values.

President Reagan coined the "zero option" phrase in 1981, taking advice from his Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Richard Perle, then assistant secretary of defense, the last persons who could be accused of a dovish commitment to disarmament.

Under that proposal, the USSR was to scrap its best missile, the SS-20. And how many missiles was the US to destroy? Zero bang. If that option was rejected, Washington would have a fine pretext, with an air of offended virtue and feigned reluctance, to begin deploying its Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Europe.

Continued on next page

Alexander Pumpyansky is deputy editor in chief of *New Times*, a Soviet foreign affairs weekly published by the official Novosti News Agency.

سكرا في الأصل



BY ANTHONY WESTELL
in Ottawa, Canada

THE MOST IMPORTANT thing about Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the United States was not the arms control treaty he signed or the private talks he held with President Reagan. It was that Americans and, perhaps, others around the world began to listen seriously to what he has been saying for a couple of years about international relations: "I declare peace. The Cold War is over. The arms race has ended."

That's a free translation, putting in plain words what Gorbachev and his aides, advisers and spokesmen often wrap in the language of diplomacy and bargaining. But that in essence is his message. We have not heard it plainly because it has seemed so improbable, so unlikely as to be unbelievable.

"What was that?", we've said. "I couldn't have heard that right. There must be some mistake."

Or some of us think that the Gorbachev line is chock-full of lies and propaganda—which just possibly it is.

One of the clearest statements

of the new Soviet strategy came during the Washington summit in a letter to *The New York Times* from Georgi A. Arbatov, director of the Soviet Institute for the Study of the United States and Canada, an adviser close to Gorbachev.

He was responding to a column by the right-wing commentator William Safire, who had argued that the United States should not trust Gorbachev and should continue with hardline policies.

Arbatov wrote that the Soviet Union simply won't fight the Cold War any longer.

"And here we have a 'secret weapon' that will work almost regardless of the American response—we would deprive America of The Enemy," he wrote. "And how would you justify without it the military expenditures that bleed the American economy white, a policy that draws America into dangerous adventures overseas and drives wedges between the United States and its allies, not to mention the loss of American influence on neutral countries? Wouldn't such a policy in the absence of The Enemy put America in the position of an outcast in the international community?"

We've seen evidence of this in Gorbachev's refusal to be discouraged when the United States rejected his initiatives,

most recently when he pressed hard for a deal on Star Wars.

When Reagan refused, the Russians simply took it off the agenda. No problem, he seemed to say, leaving the world to compare his flexibility with Reagan's determination to pursue his new weapon's system.

That indicated that Gorbachev meant what he was saying. Another indication was linking his new foreign policy with the equally remarkable new domestic policy. Both are *perestroika*, or restructuring. They are justified by a Marxist view of how change occurs; there comes a time when the mass of people decide that they can't go on living in the old way, and they overthrow their leaders to create a new society. In contending that the old ways don't work and it's time for new thinking, Gorbachev said in Washington, "If we fail, the people will take over."

The great split in the international socialist movement occurred at the time of World War I and the Russian Revolution. The Soviet Leninists insisted on revolution and the dictatorship of the working class; others, mainly in the West, chose the democratic route to power.

In his October speech on the 70th anniversary of the revolution, Gorbachev blamed the crimes of the Stalin era and the failures of the Soviet social and

economic system on the absence of democracy.

"In reorganizing our economic and political system, it is our duty to create, first of all, a dependable and flexible mechanism for the genuine involvement of all people in deciding state and social matters," he said. "Secondly, people must be taught in practice to live in the conditions of deepening democracy, to extend and consolidate human rights, to nurture a contemporary political culture of the masses; in other words, to teach and to learn democracy."

"Say that again?" we respond. "I can hardly believe you." It's better to believe than to dismiss it all as a pack of lies because the real danger is not that Gorbachev will dupe us, but that his ideas will be rejected at home.

Perhaps more dangerous than the opponents he is said to have in the leadership, is the resistance to change among the Soviet people. They have grown accustomed to a low but lazy and secure standard of life—the sort of acceptance that finally gives way, as Gorbachev feared, to a violent outburst of revolution.

To avoid that, Gorbachev is trying to carry through a peaceful revolution. We ought to help him in every way we can. Listening to what he has to say is a good start.

—Anthony Westell is *WorldPaper* associate editor for North America.

Gorbachev's world

Continued from previous page

It was a sly move, a specimen of glib demagoguery, an effective slogan disarming those in Europe who campaigned against the coming of missiles. The "zero option" proposal was anything but fair and made no pretensions towards parity. Moscow responded with a no.

But today it has said double yes bang. What has changed? The situation, of course. US missiles have appeared within six to eight minutes of flight time to Moscow and Kiev. It is simply vital to get them removed. However, it is not only external factors that have changed.

In Moscow over recent years there has been a realization that parity does not boil down to the eye-for-an-eye and tooth-for-a-tooth formula and that policy cannot be only a function of megatonnage and flight time to target.

The lesson Euro-missiles history has taught us is instructive. It is not an advantage in this or that kind of arms that gives security. The SS-20's meant a significant margin of superiority in this class of weapons but they also invited a new threat to emerge right on the Soviet Union's doorstep. Security today can only be based on equality. The safest equality spells zero and applies to other offensive weapons systems as well.

During my morning jogs in a US T-shirt bearing the word *perestroika*, I think how this word has provided the key to change, although it certainly doesn't mean that it is a password for all times.

Perestroika may be translated as reconstruction or building again. So what is the desired structure—the final goal? It is defined by other very popular words in the current Soviet political vocabulary: New Thinking Bang.

The INF treaty is a triumph for new thinking—the daring discard of old notions. The very thought of allowing inspectors of the other side to enter your holiest sanctuary at the drop of a hat

seemed heretical only a short time ago. Now they will be effectively given a *carte blanche* for 13 years after the treaty is ratified.

Monitors will be posted even outside the gates of a missile factory in Votkinsk, where there is a SS-20 assembly line and at a similar US facility at Magna, Utah.

Here, too, is a certain lack of parity. The US inspectors will reside in the home town of Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, while their Soviet counterparts will live in a town with no special sights other than seven bars. Considering that the Soviet Union is waging a war on drink, bars are even more off-limits to our inspectors than the missile facility.

This is a small sacrifice because it helps win recognition for the first time of the idea of comprehensive verification. Nations are ceasing to idolize their military secrets. For the sake of security, they even are forgoing part of what is called their sovereignty.

The world is coming to realize that one should trust not only strength and that real strength is nothing other than

trust. Concealing military information is perhaps much more dangerous: secrets prompt suspicion and overreaction from the other side, whereas openness makes for trust and calm.

Perestroika in Soviet foreign policy should not remain an isolated episode in the international scene. It should be part of efforts to change the very nature of international relations.

World politics should see a return to common sense: more consideration should be shown for human needs, the opinion of the man-in-the-street, "popular diplomacy."

Politics must cease to be a field for scheming; the nuclear age is not a time for Talleyrands. World politics must depend on the verdict of science and morals to a much larger extent than at present.

Einstein called for a new manner of thinking even in his own lifetime. Now we have lived to realize that this was not the eccentricity of a lonely man of genius.

Buying a *perestroika* T-shirt is not enough. We should practice the policy ourselves, all of us. ♦

Soviets tilt toward Iran in Mideast

Seek Afghan accord

BY DAVID TOUFIC MIZRAHI
in Moscow, USSR

THE SOVIET UNION is subtly shifting its Middle Eastern policy away from wholehearted support for the Arabs to cautious recognition of the problems of Iran.

Behind the shift is Soviet anxiety about its 115,000 troops entering their eighth year of occupation in Iran's mountainous neighbor, Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union seems to be more inclined to tilt towards Iran, at least for the time being, at the risk of losing Arab support. That is because Moscow wants to calm the Islamic Republic while it finds a suitable path to an early withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said after a visit to Kabul last month the USSR wanted its troops out of the Muslim land before the end of a guerrilla war that has cost the Red Army an estimated 12,000 casualties.

As of the end of the year, Moscow refused to act on a new United Nations Security Council resolution that would ban the sales of arms to Iran because Tehran has refused to stop fighting.

The Iranians have refused to abide by Security Council Resolution 598, adopted last July 20 and seeking a ceasefire from the two belligerents—Arab Iraq and Iran.

Iraq immediately said that it would honor the resolution. Iran has imposed conditions, demanding that Iraq be branded the aggressor in the seven-and-a-half-year-old war.

The members of the Security Council have threatened an embargo on delivering military hardware to the recalcitrant nation, a move the Soviets promised to support. Only after the first visit in five years by King Hussein of Jordan to the USSR and other pressures did Moscow in December join the other 14 council members in stating its readiness to support an arms boycott resolution.

"One must prepare; one must wait," Boris Savostianov, an information adviser and specialist on the Middle East, said in an interview in his office at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow. "We should explore all possibilities that would bring about settlement."

The Soviet diplomat, who spoke in French and Arabic, has spent many

David Toufic Mizrahi is *WorldPaper* associate editor for the Middle East and publisher and editor of the *Mideast Report*.



The pressure passes from monarch to Communist party secretary.

years representing his country in the Arab world. He categorically denied—"absolutely not, never, never"—that the USSR was selling arms to Iran.

"Iran may buy Russian-made weapons from any country," he hastened to add. "There are maybe Soviet arms in Israel or South Africa, but the Soviet Union does not sell arms to Iran."

Savostianov was very generous in his description of the Soviet Union's relations with the Islamic Republic south of its border.

"Good, neighborly, friendly," he said. "We would like to develop and reinforce cooperation in all fields with Iran. Iran is our big neighbor."

Savostianov was less effusive about Iraq, an Arab country with which the USSR signed a 15-year "friendship and cooperation" treaty in April 1972.

He reluctantly disclosed that the treaty "is still in force" because it was secretly renewed after it expired last April.

"We maintain military cooperation with Iraq, and, as you know, we have commitments that we are bound to honor," he said in an oblique reference to the freshly renewed treaty. He stressed the "defensive capabilities" of the arms assistance and de-emphasized its "offensive nature." The Soviet Union is a major military supplier to Iraq.

"We, of course, are against Iranian attacks on Kuwait, because Kuwait is not responsible for this (Iran-Iraq) war," he acknowledged, referring to the launching of Chinese-made Silkworm missiles against Kuwaiti territory, Kuwaiti tankers and Kuwaiti oil installations. "It is quite regrettable that Iran should attack Kuwait in this manner."

The Dec. 8-10 summit between President Reagan and Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev found no solution to the Afghanistan crisis.

The five-and-a-half hours Gorbachev spent privately with President Reagan left—contrary to all expectations—all

Middle East areas of conflict unresolved, not to say even hardly discussed.

In fact, the final communiqué on Dec. 11 only referred to a "wide-ranging, frank and businesslike discussion of regional questions, including Afghanistan."

In the Arab-Israeli conflict, Moscow has only one desire—to be more active in Middle East politics through its co-chairing an international peace conference.

The Soviet Union seems to be more inclined to tilt towards Iran at the risk of losing Arab support because Moscow wants to calm the Islamic Republic while it finds a path to withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan.

As a result, Savostianov hailed the Arab Summit in Amman, Jordan, last Nov. 8-11, for an item in the joint communiqué that called for an international peace conference co-chaired by the United States and Soviet Union.

He showed less enthusiasm for other summit resolutions that naturally blasted Iran for its attacks against oil tankers in the Gulf, its missile launching against Kuwait proper and for fomenting trouble and riots which ended with several hundred casualties in the annual pilgrimage of Muslims to Mecca, Saudi Arabia, last July.

Savostianov, whose country has been pushing for such an international conference for over a decade, said that the "unity of Arab ranks will contribute to the settlement of the Arab-Israeli problem and will open the way for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East."

As far as Israel is concerned, the Foreign Ministry official, an adviser on

Middle East and Third World affairs, surprisingly said: "We are not in principle against Israel. Israel was recognized by the Soviet Union. And we are not against the resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel."

Soviet-Israeli diplomatic relations were severed in June 1967 in the midst of the Arab-Israeli war.

But he put some conditions. Namely, that Israel should first comply with the Security Council resolutions calling for the withdrawal from occupied Arab land and attend an international peace conference.

He admitted that Israeli and Soviet foreign ministers and other officials from the two countries have met for years but he characterized those meetings as simply an "exchange of views," nothing more.

Meanwhile, Israel has requested that the Soviet Union resume diplomatic ties and open the doors for Russian Jews to emigrate before it decided to participate in an international peace conference.

Despite Syrian military presence in Lebanon since 1976, he said he strongly believed, nonetheless, that "the Lebanese themselves should resolve their problems. When the people try to resolve their own problems, it is always easier than, say, through foreign interference," meaning Syrian.

Despite the fact that communist Russia has not had diplomatic relations with devoutly Muslim Saudi Arabia for more than five decades, Savostianov stated that "we regretfully maintain sporadic contacts with Saudi Arabia."

"We are not responsible for that and as far as we are concerned, we are always ready to renew diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia at ambassadorial levels."

Indeed, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Qatar are the only three members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to refuse to extend diplomatic recognition to the USSR. The other three—Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman—maintain an embassy in Moscow. ♦

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A dark forecast for the new Black Plague

BY CROCKER SNOW, JR.

Last year Abe Rosenthal retired after 18 distinguished years as top editor of *The New York Times* where daily he sat in judgment on the news for what is arguably the world's most influential newspaper. In his salad days he has turned to writing commentaries twice a week on the paper's prestigious editorial pages.

Mr. Rosenthal has written about Gorbachev, the stock market collapse, the US election campaign and the state of Israel. But one of his most prolific themes has been AIDS.

It's a sound judgment and a valuable service. As the death figures inexorably rise, the epidemic waxes and wanes in the public consciousness.

Valuable flashes of insight surface in the din of depressing information that assails us.

It is, for instance, finally clear that AIDS is not a disease as such, but rather a virus that breaks down the body's immune system making it susceptible to killer infections. It is equally apparent now that AIDS is not a "homosexual disease," but rather happened to be transmitted to North America from Africa primarily by homosexuals in the first instance.

A disbelieving conservative senator from North Carolina in the American South, Jesse Helms, has done the valued service of calling for a US

government forecast about the impact of AIDS worldwide. The World Health Organization now estimates that 5 to 10 million people have been infected by the virus so far with a rapid multiplying effect likely ahead.

But as scientists around the world struggle to find a protective vaccine and demographers deliberate about the human toll, some big picture people are stepping forward for the first time to put the epidemic into historical perspective.

One who, judging from his writing, is at the forefront of this is Dr. Charles Clark, Chief of Psychology at the military SHAPE hospital in Casteau, Belgium.

In a widely reproduced speech to the European Council of Independent Schools in April last year, Dr. Clark compared the AIDS epidemic to two periods of epidemic disease, the Plague of Antonius beginning in 165 A.D. that devastated the Roman world over four centuries and the Black Plague of 1356-1500 A.D.

Pointing to the rapid spread of AIDS worldwide in contrast to these epidemics and the difficulty of discovering a cure due to the changing and reproductive nature of the virus, Dr. Clark concludes: "A vaccine is many years away. A cure is unlikely to ever be developed. A treatment to stop the progression of the symptoms may

be available in a few years. Some 35 percent of young male adults will become infected with the HTLV-III/LAV virus, and at least 40 percent of those who die within six years. Put another way, at least 15 percent of males aged 20 to 40 will die of AIDS. Some 16 percent of young adult females will become infected and at least 6 percent will die. They will require 5 to 10 years to die, and during that time will use up enormous medical and economic resources.

"Fear, depression, withdrawal and economic recession will ensue. There will be a loss of faith in religious and social institutions, and there will be major changes in political systems. There will be a restructuring of capital in Western type economies. Trade and commerce will be dramatically decreased, and the movement of individuals across national boundaries will be restricted as has already been proposed by the United States.

"The HTLV-III/LAV epidemic is not the wrath of God striking the homosexual nor a

Communist plot, nor a 600-year cycle of plagues to control overpopulation. It is the normal, natural occurrence of a predictable, ordinary, biological phenomenon which has occurred in the past and will occur again in the future. It is an epidemic of an organism which has discovered a new ecological niche in the world, humans. It is but the principle of evolution being played out during our lifetime. It is an exciting time to be alive."

As curious (and presumably scientifically inspired) as Dr. Clark's final words may be, perhaps this after all helps explain journalist Rosenthal's preoccupation.

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last 9 years)



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waves



The Jerusalem Star



Your
TV guide



Thursday's Feature Film:
"Kids Like These"



French Programmes

Saturday

5:45 Le Garfaut, eps. 9: Gilles decides to accept his inheritance.

7:00 The News in French.
7:15 Un DB de Plus: this week's guest: Pierre Perret

Sunday

8:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series. Danny leaves Tine without explanation.

8:30 L'ecole des Fancs: This week's guest: Miralite Mathieu.

7:00 The News in French.
7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: Italy and Canada

Monday
8:00 La bale de tous les saints, eps 2 — an exploration of the different communities that live in Brazil.

7:00 The News in French.
7:15 The weekly Sports Magazine.

Tuesday
8:00 Come Tu Vaux Mon Cheri, eps. 3.

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 Un DB de Plus: this episode's guest: Marc Lavoine.

Wednesday

5:30 Champe Eiyasee, this week with Yves Montand

7:00 French Varieties.

7:15 Aujourd'hui en Jordanie a local magazine produced and presented by Saleh Madi.

Thursday

8:00 Rue Carnot, a drama series.

8:30 La Chance aux Chansons.

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 French Varieties.

Friday

5:30 French Feature Film: Le bord des larmes — a divorcee's struggle to support her children.

7:00 The News in French.

7:15 The 10th International Festival of Circus in Paris. This episode featuring: Hungary and the United States.

English Programmes

Saturday

8:30 Married with Children.

9:00 Saturday Variety Show.

10:20 Feature Film: "Manhattan Manhunt" — a New York detective investigates a case of robbery that turns into a hunt for a murderer.

Sunday

8:30 Farrington of the F.O. — Finding an abandoned baby is only the beginning of Harriet's problems.

9:10 "The making of a continent". The waters of the Mississippi are now being used for irrigation and generation of electricity.

10:20 Secret Army, eps 10

Monday

8:30 Are You Being Served?

9:10 Vanity Fair, eps. 8

10:20 Feature Film: "Deadly Care" — a nurse becomes addicted to pills and alcohol but manages to turn her life around.

Tuesday

8:30 Comedy series: "No place like Home" eps 3 — a

dinner party has unexpected consequences.

9:10 Standby — Light Camera Action! — special effects in sci-fi films.

10:20 Murder She Wrote.

11:10 Three's Company.

Wednesday

8:30 Sweet Surrender — a new comedy series about a modern young family.

9:00 Well-Being — the long-term results of medical accidents.

9:35 Tales of the Unexpected: Yves thinks up a too proof(?) solution to his love triangle.

10:20 Mini-series "Hold the Dream". The reading of Emma's will.

Thursday

8:30 Kate & Allie.

9:10 Regs to Riches.

10:20 Feature Film: Kids Like These — the triumph and heartbreak of raising a Down's Syndrome child.

Friday

8:30 Growing Pains.

9:10 Magnum.

10:20 Falcon Crest.

11:10 Some Mothers Do 'ave 'em.

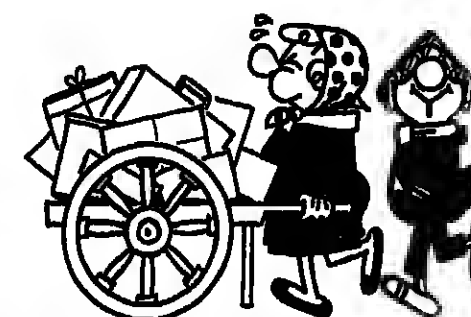
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7:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. American Centre

Feb. 29: Individual consultations

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2:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. Consular Section, U.S. Embassy

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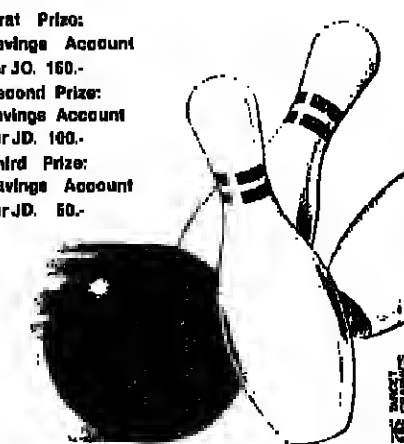
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THE JERUSALEM STAR 15



Window On the Philippines

Cory defends ban on maids 'export'

President Aquino has defended a ban allowing Filipino women to work abroad as domestics. She said the temporary measure was designed to guarantee their safety.

The Philippine government has announced that effective 1 March it will no longer certify permits for Filipino women to travel abroad to take jobs as domestics because of widespread complaints of sexual and other forms of exploitation. Critics claimed the ban would deprive thousands of women of job opportunities and create hardships in a country whose domestic economy cannot provide enough well-paying jobs.

"First of all, I would like to emphasize that it is not the desire of this government to deprive workers of overseas employment," President Aquino said. "I would like to specify also that the ban on Filipino female domestic helpers is only temporary because we are looking for measures to assure their safety," she added.

Accurate figures on the number of Filipino women working abroad are not available because many of them do not apply through government offices. But the figure is believed to be in the hundreds of thousands. Most Filipino maids work in Hongkong, Singapore, Southern Europe and in the Arabian Gulf states.

Government to seek foreign help for poor Filipino Muslims

The Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs will solicit help from other countries to improve the lot of the Filipino Muslims in Mindanao. At a meeting of the Peace Council in Melecanang recently, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglocos briefed President Aquino about his plan to seek Filipino communities abroad, particularly in the United States, to give livelihood assistance to people in Mindanao.

He also said his office would assist Muslim Filipinos desiring to join the Mecca pilgrimage this year through facilitation of their travel documents. Manglocos' overall thrust is to make the Department of Foreign Affairs responsive to the need of rebuilding the country.

AIDS clearance for allies in the Philippines

Philippine Immigration Commissioner, Miriam Defensor Santiago, has issued a directive requiring foreigners who plan to stay in the country for six months or more to submit medical certificates stating they are not infected with the Acquired Immunity Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) beginning 16 April.

She added that foreigners who would enter the country for a visit of less than six months would not be required to undergo AIDS test.

Appreciation plaque

President Aquino receives from Supreme Court Justice, Claudio Teehankee, a plaque of appreciation from the US Judiciary during the Philippine International Conference on Constitution Principles and Issues at the Philippine International Convention Centre.



But if they planned to extend their visit beyond six months, she said, they would be required to submit AIDS-free medical certificates. She said foreigners could undergo AIDS test at St. Luke's Hospital in Quizon City or in any American hospital in the country equipped with AIDS detection devices.

US to invest more in the Philippines

United States Ambassador to the Philippines, Nicholas Platt, has submitted a study to Secretary Jose Concepcion of the Department of Trade and Industry showing that major American companies operating in the Philippines are investing in the country at least US\$600 million in the next three years for expansion and to acquire new capital equipments.

The study was based on the perception that United States firms in the Philippines, which are familiar with the country, are "comfortable with current conditions and are further building up for the future."

Businessmen optimistic on country's economy

A survey conducted by the Makati Business Club recently has revealed that businessmen are optimistic about the prospects of the country's economy during the first semester of 1988. The survey

shows the entrepreneurs optimism was reflected in their projections on general economic and corporate performance indicators.

The respondents, 78 per cent whom represented top management of some of the largest corporations in the Philippines, were particularly bullish about consumer spending, local investment and employment in the first semester of this year. The optimism on the economy was reflected also in corporate performance last semester. Over 70 per cent of the respondents reported a rise in gross revenues last semester; 61 per cent reported upturn in net income over the same period.

More significantly for the economy, majority of the companies in the survey project increased its employment, capital spending, and capacity utilization in the first semester of this year. The findings on employment are particularly encouraging given the fact that 36 per cent of the respondents employ over 1,000 employees.

One million tourists this year

Philippine Secretary of Tourism, Jose Antonio Gonzalez, has predicted that barring any disturbances, tourist arrivals would reach the million mark this year. Gonzalez said he was encouraged by new developments including the promise of Japan's Transport

Minister, Shintaro Ishire, to encourage more Japanese tourists to visit the Philippines.

There could be a change in the attitude of most Japanese toward the country, especially after having met with President Aquino during the ASEM Summit Conference in December, he said.

25 February special public holiday in Philippines

Philippine President Corason C. Aquino, has issued Proclamation Order No. 217 declaring Thursday, 25 February a special public holiday. The President cited 25 February, the anniversary of the February Revolution, as "an addition to the list of special public holidays."

Mr Aquino justified the move "to afford the Filipino people the opportunity to celebrate the second anniversary of the February Revolution with appropriate solemnities to ensure that its national importance and significance will be fully appreciated." She stressed that 25 February, 1988 was the culmination of the revolution where the Filipino people through its collective courage and prayers, asserted peacefully its popular cause for freedom and democracy.

Lalla Tawfiq Al-Minwer gave a party on the occasion of the marriage of her son Samer, a civil engineer to Arwa, a fifth year medical student and daughter of the Jordanian Pediatrician Younes Shanne'a.

Arwa and Samer were married on 27 January. This party was for Lalla's friends and neighbours, who included Mrs Newras Shouqon, Mrs Nizar Al-Nabulsi, Mrs Na' Jabar, Mrs Mezin Al-Nasaha shibli, Sawsan Hachem, Hella Altaham, Najah Anabawi, Basle'a Badren, Lalla Al-Nimr. Congratulations to the happy couple and good wishes for a long and happy life together.

Khaled Meneoor has successfully completed English language studies at the center for English as a second language at Southern Illinois University. The intensive

program at the center is designed to prepare students for further university studies.

One fine morning in October '87 Lorenz Schröter took off on his bicycle and rode out of Munich on a two-year, 40,000 km world tour that will take him from France to Peking, from Vancouver to Buenos Aires. He records his impressions on cassette and sends them back home where they are broadcast every week on Bavarian Radio.

Passing through Amman last week this new "Lorenz of Arabia" remarked that two things had im-

pressed him here. First there was the breathtaking descent from Jerusalem to the Dead Sea at a record speed of 55 kmph, followed by the steep ascent to Amman. Second was the warm reception he has received here, which — almost — makes up for the long wait for the visas needed to continue his voyage along the "pipelines" route.

Ten ladies will graduate next week from Jill Wintle's "New Image" course at the Merriott Hotel. Friends and relatives have been invited to see the participants' new image during a ceremony taking place on Monday 29 February where wife of the American Ambassador Mrs Suddarth will present them with certificates.

Those graduating from the course in beauty and health care, nutrition, exercise, poise and posture and social etiquette conducted by Jill Wintle with the help of experts are Claudette Itani, Dime Belsio Aehl, Selwa Aehl, Angelika Hopppir, Sally Anne Keller, Dime Se'edi, Intisar Sa'di, Mune Haddad, Lina Neele, and Lina Muttil.

Mrs Wintle's next course will commence on 5 March, evening classes, 6:00-7:30 p.m.

Two visitors who stopped in Jordan for a short visit this week were Edward and Lily Schreyer. Mr Schreyer is former Governor General of Canada, and has just finished a stint as Canada's High Commissioner to Australia. The Schreyers left Australia in the bright sunshine of the bi-centennial celebrations there, and are treating themselves to an extended holiday before returning home.

The Jordanian Ambassador to Canada, Hani Khalil, who is in Amman on leave, and his mother Widad Khalil, hosted a dinner in honour of the former Canadian head of state.

The newly-opened "Steak House" in Mekka Street is doing quite well and last Friday it was so crowded that people had to wait for a table to be available. The place has won a good reputation through its tender juicy steaks, but what is making it even more desirable to his regular as well as new customers is the offer of a free hamburger for a child for every steak ordered by an adult in a group by Husam Tarril, the owner. So don't miss this opportunity

go to the steak house, and enjoy the delicious American-style steaks for very reasonable prices, when your children can enjoy an equal number of hamburgers on the house.

The Jordan, InterContinental Hotel has embarked on an ambitious year-long modernization plan which will see not only a face-lift for

the old wing of 110 rooms and for the Royal Wing and restaurants, but also construction of new wings to accommodate more visitors and businessmen.

The Jordanian Hotel and Tourism Company, which owns the hotel, plans to mirror our local history with a design that will evoke the atmospheres of Petra and Jerash. Thus, although there are InterContinental hotels all over the world — when you visit this one you can be sure of a unique Jordanian style in the building and in the warm hospitality.



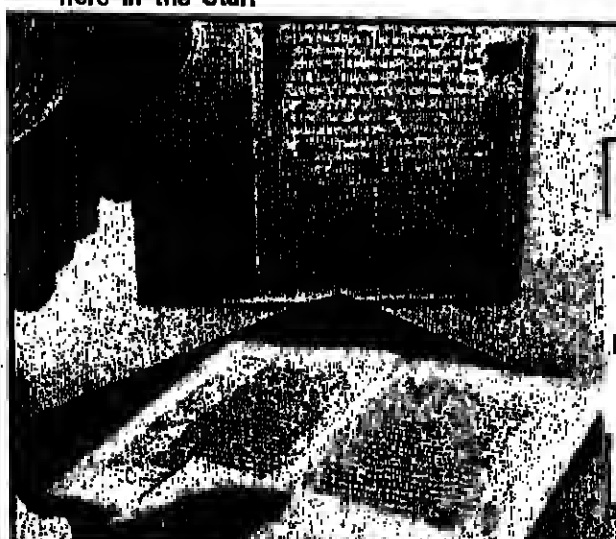
The Inter-Continental's new dining room will evoke the atmosphere of our historic sites



Lorenz Schröter

Help Parker to celebrate its centennial and win valuable prizes in the Star's eight-week

The University Bookshop is awarding 12 prizes each week. You can win by correctly answering the questions published here in the Star.



The
Hildebrand
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was
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830

Answers to Week 3 questions: The Book of Kells was produced in Ireland; the tourneur drew the tanyon initial letters; the first mechanically printed book was a book of psalms.

Congratulations to our next group of winners

Prizes of Vector Standard roller ball and ball pen sets go to: Mrs B. Chakrabarti of Me'an, Abdel Khaleq Hammouri of Irbid, and Dr Jasar Abu Safieh, Samer Bagheen, Enrique Chan and Wa'el Darwish of Amman.

Books on the Story of Writing go to Mousa Abed Elmajed Mohammed Ababneh from Irbid, and Amman residents Syed Mahmoud Ahmed, Riham Manna, Remi Nsour, Cynthia Trawinski, and Dina Swaiti.

All entries will be kept for the drawing of the Grand Prize, a Duofold Centennial pen set, by Parker — to be announced March 31, 1988.

Story of Writing Contest

Everyone is eligible to participate. Just record the answers to this week's questions on the form below, and send it to:

The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
Amman, Jordan

Your entry must be on this form, and it must arrive here within two weeks of the date of this issue. Winners will be announced on this page in three weeks time.

Questions Week 6

- The traditional companion of the quill pen is the:
 - a) knife b) blotter c) ruler d) pencil
- A young insurance salesman worked hard to perfect a fountain pen that would make it easy for his customers to "sign on the dotted line." The company which today bears his name is:
 - a) Waterman b) Parker c) Schaeffer d) Cross
- The secret in making a ballpoint pen is in finding just the right slow-flowing ink. Middleton Reynolds was the first to get the ballpoint pen to market in:
 - a) 1925 b) 1935 c) 1945 d) 1955.

Circle the correct answer

1 abcd 2 abcd 3 abcd

6

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The threat of utter failure

US Secretary of State George Shultz arrives in Israel today for crucial talks with Israeli leaders on Middle East peace. His visit to Israel is certainly the hardest part of his Middle East tour because it coincides with mounting intransigence by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to accept peace on the basis of international legitimacy and UN resolutions.

At the same time, the visit comes while the courageous Arab uprising in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip continues unabated despite escalating Israeli repression. And while the uprising and the suffering it has entailed have prompted the entire world to call for immediate action to settle the Palestinian problem, and end the occupation, Israel is still adamant in its refusal of the internationally-recognized formula of land for peace.

Needless to say, the Israeli persistence in evading peace moves and initiatives from continued US support for its actions and policies. The rest of the world matters very little to Israel when Washington maintains its backing, and keeps on providing Tel Aviv with every sort of assistance that enables it to challenge all norms and violate international conventions.

The Shultz peace mission in the region will thus be in danger of complete collapse if he merely tries to persuade the Israelis to yield to the requirements of peace. Unless Mr Shultz talks tough and hints strongly about applying real pressure, his peace endeavours will fall apart on the first leg of his long-awaited tour.

In the Arab capitals which he plans to visit, the American Secretary of State will find genuine willingness to embark on a serious bid to reach an acceptable settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict which, above anything else, ends the Israeli occupation, and satisfies the legitimate demands of the Palestinian people.

Mr Shultz, however, should be aware that the Arabs are absolutely unprepared to accept out-dated peace formulas, or concede to plans which they had rejected in the past. Arab demands are well-known to Mr Shultz. A comprehensive international conference with the participation of all parties to the conflict and the five permanent members of the Security Council on the basis of resolutions 242 and 338.

When one remembers that Israeli refusal of the international conference, and US vacillation towards the idea are the only obstacles which block the advancement of the peace process, it is easy to realize that Washington holds the key to the solution of the problem.

Israel cannot resist American pressure and it is now evident more than any other time before that unless pressure is employed, Mr Shultz's missions will face the threat of utter failure.

A sign to consider

This issue of The Star was nearly aborted because of the snow blizzard which stormed Amman and the northern parts of the country Tuesday evening.

Although an advance warning was made by the meteorological department of the incoming snow storm, Ammanites were taken by surprise when in few hours on that Tuesday evening, life reached a complete standstill with major roads and highways in and around the capital becoming blocked with accumulating snow.

The day after the blizzard witnessed more traffic mishaps as many attempted to reach their places of employment, schools and hospitals. Many residential areas and suburbs were still isolated and thousands of people were snowed-in for the early part of the day.

It was not until mid morning that life slowly returned to normal. Municipality bulldozers and other heavy vehicles belonging to the Civil Defence Directorate began clearing the roads, towing damaged cars and rescuing beleaguered citizens. In the afternoon, the snow was mostly melted and the roads were open. The situation would have become much worse.

The same story occurs every couple of years when Jordan is exposed to a major snow storm. One wonders why until now, responsible bodies refuse to learn from past lessons and continue to prove their ineptitude. One should remember that we are speaking of a capital of more than a million inhabitants hamlet of an isolated province.

Two years ago Amman grew up in the geographical and demographic dimensions, and the then Municipality of Amman became the Greater Amman Municipality. This, one assumes, should have reminded those in charge of the greater responsibility which they would have to shoulder. Running a city as large as Amman is no easy task. The events of the few past days prove beyond doubt that the Municipality and Civil Defence are still not ready to handle a natural and expected event as the snow storm.



Mahmoud Kahil

The Middle East

No shame in the arms bazaar



Jonathan Power

Brazil's decision to sell a reported \$2 billion worth of weapons to Libya over Washington's protests is the latest sign that the superpowers are most arm suppliers will sell anything to anyone to keep their share of a shrinking market.

Special to The Star

LONDON — The United States is rightly worked up over Brazil's plan to sell Libya ballistic missiles, armoured cars and battle tanks — missiles that could reach Rome or Cairo. Regrettably, Washington's moral leverage is slight after the Iranian arms fiasco, and debt-ridden Brazil needs all the foreign exchange it can get. It has said "booh" to the embargo and public promises in the world appear to come to naught when arms manufacturers worry that their markets are shrinking and their profits declining.

Scandal has followed scandal in the last year or so. In West Germany, it was the sale of submarine blueprints to South Africa, violating both the United Nations embargo and West Germany's own laws. In Sweden, a major arms manufacturer, using false end-user certificates, illegally supplied weapons to the Middle East.

Now a book published this month in Paris, 'Dee Arms Pour Iran', reveals that the French government has tolerated a long-established semi-official arms trade with Iran, despite an embargo imposed in 1988. 'Arms for Iran' draws heavily on a detailed enquiry mounted by Swedish Customs in 1985 and a Belgian parliamentary committee report last year.

It not only presents persuasive evidence of French intrigue, but argues there is an international cartel made up of leading European arms firms that operate outside the laws of individual states. The arms trade has long had its unsavoury elements, which led President Jimmy Carter to denigrate it so severely, although in the end his constraints were modest.

But never in recent history have the subtleties and morality been so obvious as today. No fewer than 27 countries have supplied weapons to both sides in the Iran-Iraq war. Essentially, there are two reasons for this development. The world recession has led to a substantial reduction in the demand for major weapons. Second is the survival in the arms bazaar of new, quite sophisticated Third World manufacturers, in particular Brazil and Israel but also India, Taiwan, South Africa and Argentina.

Brazil's long-range missiles may not be ready for another five years, but few in the business doubt Brazil's capability to manufacture them. Consequently, the competi-

tion among arms salesmen has never stiffened and the temptation to outdo one another the low and make under-the-table deals has never been stronger.

The long term figures and trends in the pressure points. According to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), between 1982 and 1988, the Soviet Union was the leading supplier of arms to the Third World, with 34 per cent of the market. The United States was second with 26 per cent, while France, Britain, and West Germany together had 28 per cent of the market (given the relatively small sales of East European countries, NATO outside the Warsaw Pact).

Third World suppliers had a share of 15 per cent of the market, compared with five per cent at the beginning of the decade.

For all these countries arms sales are a major part of their export business. Half of US exports to the Third World are arms. They make up three-quarters of the Soviet Union's and more than 85 per cent of France's.

At the other end the dominant states in the rapid decline in arms purchases, such as Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia and India. These six states, combined arms imports by all other Third World countries have declined by a quarter since the beginning of the decade. Interestingly, the Soviet Union appears to be slowly losing out in the weapon-selling game.

Buyers appear to be drawn toward the West for ultra-sophisticated technology toward Third World suppliers for low to medium technology — and the Soviet Union caught in a squeeze between the two. In the United States has not significantly increased its market share, despite President Ronald Reagan's abolition of his predecessor's constraints.

The reason is partly Congressional intransigence, partly bureaucratic inertia, and partly the fact that the home market has been buoyant that there is less pressure to sell to the volatile overseas market. But for the United States and the Soviet Union, there is another factor. Despite the Iranian scandal and the heavy publicity given to the Soviet supplies to Nicaragua, the superpowers work under the influence brought on by the intense scrutiny of their arms sales.

It is not as easy for them as for France and Third World suppliers to outdo one another in the politics of arms sales.

Not only will France and Third World suppliers take on more politically sensitive orders, but they appear more willing to work in murky, clandestine world of private dealers and middlemen.

Countries like these are hard to entice. A book or a front page story does not cause them much grief. But, after all, cynics will say, arms sales are only a symptom, not the disease; as long as the light, someone will sell them the means.

Jonathan Power is a foreign affairs analyst who specializes in Third World politics.



By Kevin J. Kelley
Special to The Star

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire — Sen. Robert Dole could be on the point of a breakthrough in the race for his party's presidential nomination.

Analysts give the other Republican hopefuls, former Delaware governor Pierre du Pont, ex-secretary of state Alexander Haig, Representative Jack Kemp of New York and Rev. Pat Robertson, little hope of securing the nomination, although if TV evangelist Robertson makes a strong showing, he is expected to influence the party's election platform.

Dole, partly professional reason, can appeal successfully to independent voters and conservative Democrats through his poor-boy-makes-good image and his history of ideological flexibility. Other GOP strategists, however, are less enthusiastic at the prospect of a Dole-dominated roll-call of the New Orleans party convention in July, which will choose the candidate to fight the November presidential election.

They worry about Dole's volatile personality, question his ability to withstand the pressures of a campaign, and fear his congressional record will provide ample ammunition for Democratic charges of "opportunism" and "lack of convictions."

There are times on the campaign trail when Dole lets slip his media-friendly persona as the folksy quipster and reverts to the "hatchet-man" style so apparent during his 1978 vice-presidential campaign. The combat veteran rallied against the "Democratic wars" that had cost half a million American lives — an attack that hurt his running-mate, President Gerald Ford, more than it did Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale.

The fiery Kansas politician repaid to a New York "image consultant" following the defeat and emerged with a more easy-going manner. But the "new Dole" fared even worse in the 1980 GOP presidential skirmishes, withdrawing soon after being routed in the New Hampshire primary. The re-elected, however, won him friends in the Capitol Hill Press corps and among his Republican colleagues, who elected him Senate majority leader in 1984.

Critics say Dole's political outlook has undergone a similarly dramatic transformation over the years. First elected to the House in 1960, the fiercely anti-communist conservative from middle America initially sided with the hard Right. He belonged to the party's Barry Goldwater wing and voted against nearly every social initiative proposed by the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Dole has also shown himself capable of going for the jugular in electoral battles. Fearing defeat in a 1974 re-election contest, he denounced his Democratic opponent, a doctor, as "an abortionist." But as his Kansas base became more secure, Dole grew increasingly comfortable with his role as a Washington insider.

He softened some hard-line attitudes and developed a reputation as a masterful legislative technician who fought vigorously for Republican goals, yet was adept at fashioning trade-offs with liberals.

This ability to do business with Democrats, along with a watchful eye for home-state agricultural interests, led Dole to join agricultural George McGovern in sponsoring legislation that created the anti-poverty food stamp programme. A self-styled "conservative populist," Dole has never been seduced by Reaganian supply-side economic theories.

He comes from a tradition of pragmatic Midwestern Republicanism, which looks with horror upon budget deficits and favours tax giveaways to large corporations and the super-rich. In 1982, while chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Dole put together a package that significantly in-

Robert Dole

Going for the jugular

Editor's note: This third part of our series on the US presidential election focuses on the Republican candidate Robert Dole. The part on the Democratic candidates, focusing on Jesse Jackson, will appear next week.

crossed federal levies on big business, earning him the lasting distrust of supply-side purists.

Dole has also differed from much of the GOP right wing in actively seeking black support. He led the drive in the Senate to establish a national holiday honouring assassinated civil rights campaigner Martin Luther King, and in 1982 persuaded Reagan not to veto a Bill that enhanced voting rights for minorities.

In contrast to Bush's blue-blooded background, Dole constantly points out that his grandparents were tenant farmers who relied at times on the federal safety net of social programmes. And his often told Republican audience that the party must do a better job of assisting disabled Americans.

This appeal is usually accompanied by a reference to the multiple wounds he suffered in World War II, particularly his badly-damaged right arm. Dole politician that he is, Dole recognized early in the Reagan presidency that no Republican could win the nomination without assistance from committed conservatives.

Having fortuitously been relieved of responsibility for legislation following the party's loss of its majority in the Senate in 1986, Dole set out to woo the New Right. Paul Weyrich, a leader of this GOP faction, describes the ensuing turnaround by Dole as "overwhelming, almost impossible to describe."

From having voted in favour of sanctions against South Africa, Dole switched quickly to support Reagan's veto of the legislation. He also sided himself with Jesse Helms, probably the most conservative figure in the Senate, in holding hostage the confirmation of a new US ambassador to Mozambique.

The aim of this move was to force the Reagan administration to aid the right-wing Renamo guerrillas fighting to overthrow the Marxist government of President Joaquim Chissano. Dole eventually broke with Helms.

What Mr Shultz has in mind....

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Star Washington Correspondent

SO GEORGE Shultz is off at last on his tour of the Soviet Union, and then Jordan, Egypt and Israel. It is very much his own project. Very few in the State Department or outside it fully understood what he was up to, or sympathized.

That's because Shultz believes, humbly, that he really can do something for Arab-Israeli peace. He is not just engaging in a public relations ploy. He is not overly impressed by Israeli or Arab cynicism. One might say that his optimistic approach is quite fundamentally American.

This is what is behind his repeated assertions that he wants to cope not so much with "principles" as with "substance" in Arab-Israeli problems.

By "principle" Shultz means the quarrel over whether Arab-Israeli talks should be introduced and supervised by an international staff including the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France, China and in a subordinate capacity the pertinent Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Shultz's "substance" would be quite different. First of all he would expect the occupying power to let autonomy blossom in Gaza Strip and the West Bank, so that local elected authorities would appear. These local representatives would talk to the Jordanian and between them they would agree on West Bank-Gaza, or Palestinian repre-

on the issue, however, possibly because the North Carolina's political organization decided to endorse Kemp for president.

Seeking to prove his devotion to the Reagan Doctrine, Dole has lately taken to denouncing the Nicaraguan Sandinistas at every opportunity. His hawkishness now extends to other areas, with one notable exception being his — temporarily — support for the intermediate-range missile pact with the Soviet Union. Civil rights lobbyist Joseph Rauh regards Dole's recent performance as evidence of a "Jekyll and Hyde" political personality.

Whatever respect the senator may have cultivated among minority leaders has been largely disipated by his African policies and by his call for "austerity" and "austerity" in all types of federal spending. Dole's unpredictable streak partly explains his difficulty in retaining campaign staff, some of whom say privately he is a terrible administrator incapable of delegating authority. His campaign has only lately begun to recover from a major shake-up in November.

Close observers of Dole's career wonder also whether ultimately he may be undone by revelations of scandal or at least the appearance of shady dealings. The insurance industry has invested heavily in his re-election efforts — in return, some say, for his frequent favours. Recently, too, there have been allegations of unlawful contributions to Dole's campaign.

The battle with Bush over social standing is meanwhile having the unintended effect of undercutting Dole's own claim to be from a humble background. Challenged by the vice-president to release his tax returns, these show Dole to be a millionaire in his own right, while his wife Elizabeth, a recently-reigned member of the Reagan cabinet, is worth considerably more.

Some of the glitter may vanish from this charmed couple as their single-minded pursuit of power and status becomes more widely apparent.



View from the US

representatives to go in tandem with Jordanians to a conference with other Arabs, notably from Egypt, perhaps also from Syria. Note that there would be no PLO representation, because the PLO mainly represents Palestinians outside the West-Bank-Gaza Palestine, and Shultz and some of his advisers believe that trend among Palestinians to more and more to rely on local Palestinians. Arafat would presumably be excluded, which might please the Israelis and some Arab parties.

Meanwhile the powers would set up their international conference quite separately. They would get together to talk about the problems and to invoke UN Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 which between them mean "territory for peace." But they would not, definitely not, lay down the law for the Arabs and Israelis. Their presence and their views would have influence on the ground.

If, as seems possible, Shamir's Israelis are unable to come to terms with the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, all will not be lost. The impact on Israeli morale, already shaken, would be great. The prospect of resumed guerrilla warfare is not pleasant. It is possible that the consequence would be for Peres to replace Shamir at the next Israeli elections. That would create an entirely new situation.

Viewpoint

By Ya'coub Ahmad

A question of reciprocity

By Ya'coub Ahmad

DURING THE three months or so since the uprising in the occupied territories erupted, Israel has been verbally condemned by almost all world governments for its brutality in handling the revolt of the Palestinian population. Israel has even been accused by Norway's ambassador in Tel Aviv to the effect that the actions of its troops exceeded those of the Nazi forces during their occupation of Norway in World War II. But the whole condemnation has not been enough to bring about a slight change in the Israeli inhuman behaviour.

The international outcry against the brutality of Israeli soldiers has been completely ignored by the Israeli occupation authorities as if the outside world does not exist. Moral pressure is clearly viewed by Israel as of very little or no significance because it does not adversely affect its military or economic potentialities.

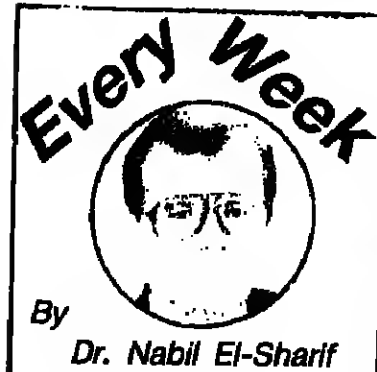
Above all, Israel feels quite secure because the West at large has not taken one practical step in protest. Israeli officials continue to be received in Western capitals with respect, as if the killing of innocent Palestinian children with fragmentation bullets is not a sufficient reason to shun them, and express a reasonable degree of indignation against their barbaric actions. And since the Western world is the one which really matters as far as Israel is concerned, then why should the Israeli budge or feel obliged to budge or improve their behaviour?

It is a question of complete hypocrisy and unbalanced conduct. The West can be expected to react violently to an individual act of terror, but would maintain silence when terrorism, in its form, is practised by the State of Israel against defenceless civilians.

The United States is the leader of the so-called "free world" and its action and advice are taken seriously by Western governments. In the series of statements which have so far been released by US officials on the West Bank and Gaza events, the tendency has been to equalize the aggressor and the victim. Calls for self-restraint by both sides, which the United States has repeatedly made, are senseless and unreasonable when the matter involves unarmed civilians confronting heavily-armed troops with orders to shoot to kill and beat until children's bones are broken.

One feels even more shocked when learning that the United States has decided to reduce its assistance to foreign countries except for Israel. The sole state that is not affected by the reduction. A suggestion or even a hint by Washington that aid to Israel might be decreased or delayed in the present situation in the occupied territories continued would have a negative effect on the behaviour of the Israeli leadership. What can be done to re-awaken the Western conscience and alert it to the fact that a new Nazism is being born in the Holy Land?

It has become clear, over the years, that appeals for help and justice are of no avail. Only a treatment on reciprocal basis can perhaps bring the West to its senses and prompt it to take balanced actions.



A formula of failure

US SECRETARY of State, George Shultz, is supposed to begin his visit to the region today, Thursday. And while we hope that Shultz's visit will indeed contribute to the goal of finding a just and lasting peace in the region, there are a lot of reasons that provoke skepticism as to whether this visit will achieve any of its announced goals.

There is, first of all, a high degree of speculation within Arab circles that the real purpose of this visit is not really to bridge the existing gaps between the position of the concerned parties in the Middle East, but rather to lessen the rising pressure on Israel, and to stifle the heroic uprising of the Palestinian Arabs in the occupied West Bank and Gaza which is beginning to pose a formidable threat to Israel.

The assumption is that the unified stand of the Arabs under Israeli occupation will be splintered and weakened as soon as a political formula is introduced. Some will accept, while others will flatly reject, it and start to label those who accepted it as (traitors) and (conspirators), and the outcome will be a serious division in the otherwise solid and cohesive front of the Palestinians under Israeli occupation.

Another reason of pessimism regarding Shultz's visit to the region stems from Shultz's own admission that he is not carrying any new ideas or proposals. He is bringing along only a (blend) of old ideas. In this context, observers ask this question: If these old ideas did not achieve anything in the past, what makes Shultz think that, just by putting together a group of ideas that failed in the past, he would be able to produce a magical formula of success? How could a cluster of old ideas, that have been pronounced dead like the Camp David Accords which have recently been dismissed as old and sterile by President Mubarak of Egypt — be brought back to life to meet the new and dangerous challenges in Gaza and the West Bank?

Shultz and the US administration should realize that the achievement of a just and durable peace in the region is an Arab priority, and that the Arab countries are on record as accepting the only formula that could bring about that elusive dream of peace. In this part of the world — namely the international conference that will have a mechanism of forcing all parties to respect the resolutions that will emerge from it.

Bleak prospects await Shultz

GEORGE SHULTZ arrives today in Israel bringing with him an American peace proposal. His task will never be an easy one as he will be confronted with a united Arab stand on two fundamental issues.

The first unanimous Arab stand centres on a categorical rejection of the Camp David Accords and the Palestinian autonomy plan, while the second asserts the inevitability of finding a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem through an international peace conference.

Consultations among Arab countries have intensified before the arrival of Mr Shultz. Jordanian Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai has contacted all the parties concerned with the conflict through a series of lightning visits to Syria, Egypt and Saudi Arabia as well as conducting several contacts with the PLO personalities in Amman.

The Arabs have not so far adopted a final position toward the three general ideas included in the American settlement proposal. These ideas centre on a period of six months for discussion to pinpoint the transitional arrangements that provide the inhabitants in the occupied territories with a larger extent of direct control over their own affairs and later to start negotiations on the final status of the occupied territories.



Shultz: What is the primary objective?

However, the Arab countries have already expressed their unwillingness to enter into negotiations unless the goal would be to achieve a final settlement within the framework of an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Consequently, the Arab countries are not seeking an interim solution whose goal would be to contain the uprising while maintaining the status quo ante.

The PLO, which has been excluded from Shultz's proposals, has rejected them and stressed two factors: firstly, the early withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the occupied territories and the stationing of international forces to replace them and the convocation of an international peace conference with the full participation of PLO on equal footing with the other parties to the conflict.

The timing of the visit as well as the visit itself have provoked intense comments from various news media in the Middle East. Some sources assume that it is aimed at providing political relief to Israel as the latter's inhumane policy faces world-wide condemnation.

Early reactions to the proposal vacillated between cautious anticipation and outright rejection. Jordanian Minister of Occupied Territories Marwan Daud Monday said, "We are not with any activation of a peace process that does not lead to an international conference." He added that the Jordanian position is not to make any announcement because these are basically American moves and we will leave it to Shultz to talk about them when he comes.

Early this week, the country's three Arabic dailies predicted a failure of the upcoming visit. They said the US peace initiative is nothing new, but mainly is the

rejected idea of proposing limited self-rule to the Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Syria's state-run Damascus radio Saturday denounced the impending Middle East tour of Shultz as nothing but a political alibi to rescue Israel and get time.

The radio said, "The US idea would serve none but Israel, who is killing and torturing the Palestinian Arab and maintaining a deaf ear to world-wide condemnation and criticism." The radio added that the objective of the US initiative is to suppress the Palestinian uprising.

In another development, Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmail Abdel Meguid on Sunday warned the United States against putting forward any ideas for a Middle East settlement which were reminiscent of plans for Palestinian autonomy as outlined by the 1979 Camp David Accords.

In a prepared statement which he read to Parliament's Committee for Arab, Foreign and Security Affairs, Abdel-Meguid said that the ideas brought by US Secretary of State George Shultz during his visit to the region next week must include a comprehensive settlement, including an international conference to bring peace to the Middle East.

In Tunisia, Arab League Secretary-General Cheikh Kibi Tuesday said the US initiative will be a waste of time if its objective is to contain the stone-throwing battle in the occupied territories.

In an interview with the AFP, Kibi said, "Amplifying the standard of people in the occupied territories or tempting them by autonomy will deceive nobody and no one in the whole Arab World would back the autonomy."

On the Palestinian side, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat has condemned the US initiative and described it as "My people's boot-heel." Earlier this week, PLO urged the Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to boycott Shultz's tour.

Editor-in-Chief of the Arab Jerusalem-based Al-Fajr newspaper Hanna Siniora Tuesday said that there is a plan on the carpet to hold a meeting in Europe or Cairo between Palestinian personalities and George Shultz. He added that "we are waiting for the green light from PLO to form a delegation comprising an equal number of Palestinians in the occupied territories and outside Palestine in order to prove the unity of the Palestinian people."

In the occupied territories, a leaflet called upon Palestinians to respond to Shultz's visit with protests and strikes. A leaflet distributed Sunday and signed by the "United Nations Leadership of the Uprising" urged Palestinians to show national outrage in the face of the Shultz visit.

The leaflet called for a day of solidarity on Monday to honour those killed, wounded, or arrested in the disturbances. It also called for a national hunger-strike Tuesday, general strikes Wednesday and Thursday, protests Friday and a defiance of curfews on Saturday.

In Israel, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir welcomed the visit but opposed an accelerated timetable for implementing the Palestinian self-rule in the occupied territories and the opening of negotiations about the final status of these territories, as proposed by Mr Shultz.

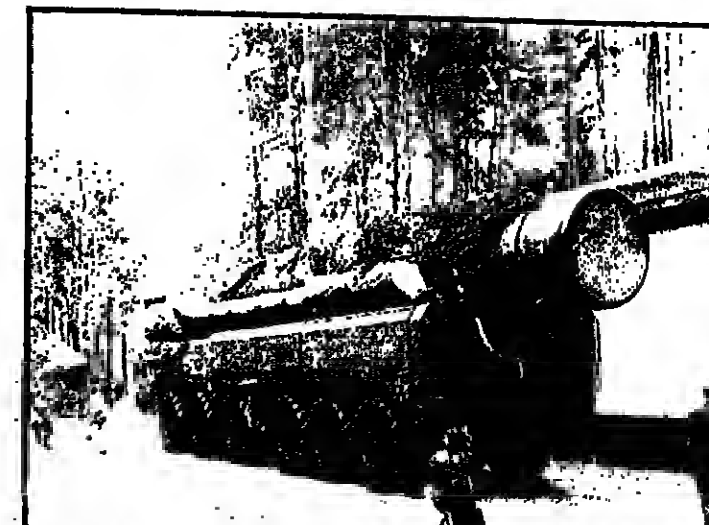
He added, "We trust the United States and have confidence in its role as a broker. It can breach the gaps between different concepts. We shall listen to his ideas with utmost attention."



Nahau, N.H. Double Thumbs Up — Vice President George Bush gives a double "thumbs up" as he campaigns in Nahau.

News in pictures

Acknowledgement to the AP



Rechias, Bleio, USSR — Soviet SS-20 missile. Eastern European journalists and photographers cluster about a Soviet SS-20 missile deployment demonstration of the battery by a missile regiment.



Dubai — Fire gushes out of the sternboard of the Norwegian tanker 'Happy Karl', after it was attacked by an Iranian fireboat.



PARIS — Fashion Preview — Models present an ensemble of Haute Couture Spring Summer 1988 Collection.

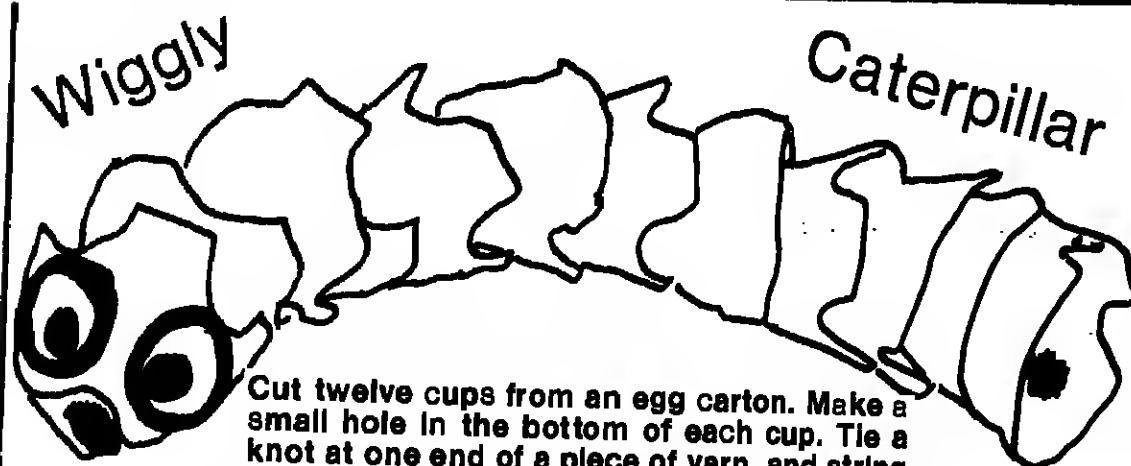
Designs by: 1) Nina Ricci Fashion House; 2) Chanel Fashion House; and 3) the Italian designer Givenchy Veri.



Haifa — Protest March — Thousands of Palestinians and Israelis carrying banners protesting the Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip during a protest held in Haifa.



New York — Palestinian Solidarity. A supporter of the Palestinian Solidarity Committee holds up a protest poster during a rally in front of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan's office in New York.



Wiggly Caterpillar
Cut twelve cups from an egg carton. Make a small hole in the bottom of each cup. Tie a knot at one end of a piece of yarn, and string the other end through the holes in the cups. When the twelve cups are strung together, knot the other end. Add paper eyes, and your caterpillar will be ready to go anywhere.

Agent Ant



Below is a list of meanings of ten words. Each word ends in "ant". Find the words that answer the questions. The first one is done for you as an example.

What kind of ant....

1. ...smaller sweeter? (fragrant)
2. ...la far away?
3. ...lives in the jungle?
4. ...is extraordinarily large?
5. ...is a bird?
6. ...is someone who works for another?
7. ...akipa school?
8. ...is good natured?
9. ...is regular and continuing?
10. ...is luxurious?
11. ...is one who takes part?

The Tickle Rhyme
"Who's that tickling my back?" said the wall.
"Ma," said a small caterpillar.
I'm learning to crawl.

Ian Serrellier

Faris: What do you give a sick bird?
Faisal: I don't know.

Faris: Tweetant.

The Jerusalem Star
P.O. Box 591
AMMAN

Answers

Agent Ant

Answers to Riddle

1. The equator.
2. A rhoe.
3. A hill-billy.
4. "Please put on your seat belt."

last week's puzzle.

Layla: What's the capital of Alaska?
Reem: Juneau.
Layla: Of course I do, but I'm asking you.

Rainy Day Song



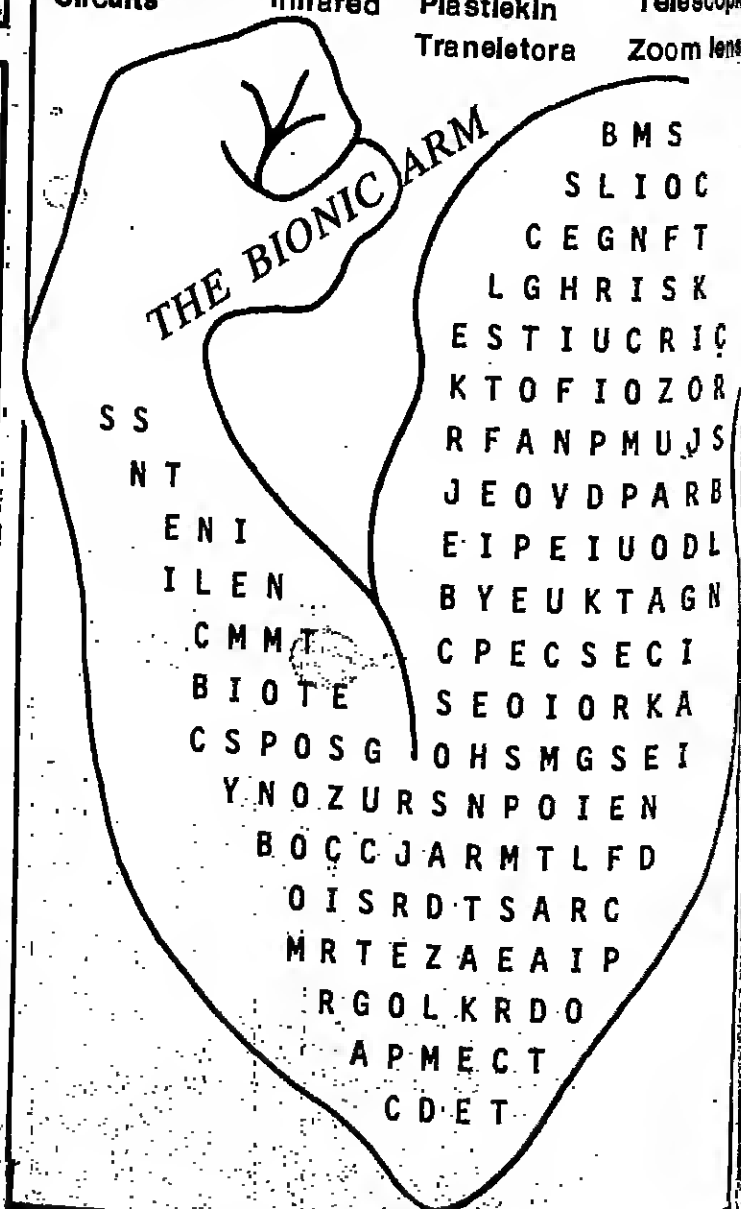
It's raining hard,
And people say,
"It's raining cats
And dogs today."
It's raining cats.
"Maow, meow."

It's raining puppy dogs.
"Bow-wow."

How to Solve Search-a-Word Shapes

This puzzle has a word list. These words are hidden in the diagram. They may be spelled forward, backward, up, down, or diagonally — but always in a straight line — no curves! Circle each word as you find it. For an extra challenge, cover the word list and see how many words you can find without using the list.

Activate	Close	Integrated	Risk
Adjustments	Colla	Jump	Shock
Arm	Cyborg	Lega	Sight
Atomic	Emotions	Micro	Speed
Bionics	Eye	Minicomputer	Super
Circuits	Infrared	Plastikin	Telescope
		Transistor	Zoom lens



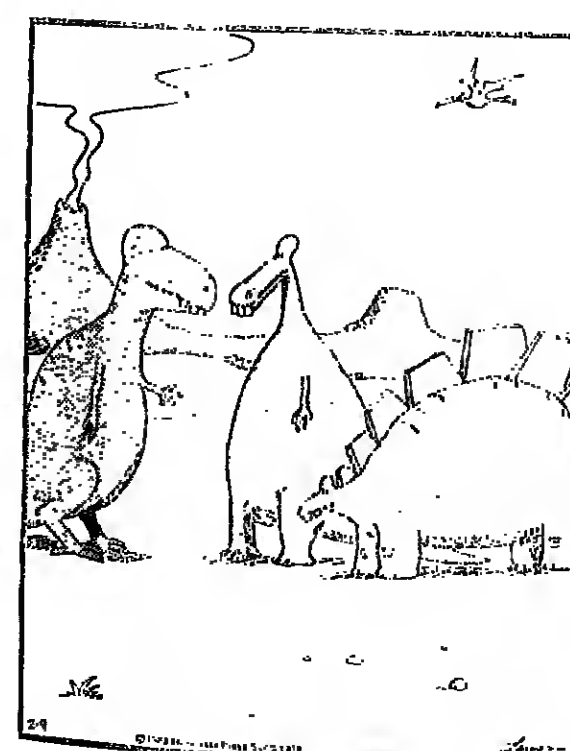
Gargoyle socks



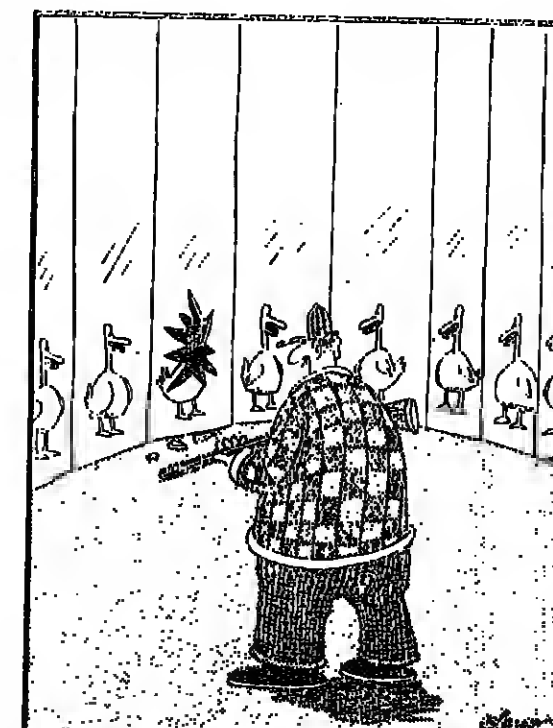
Goldfish laundry days

THE FAR SIDE

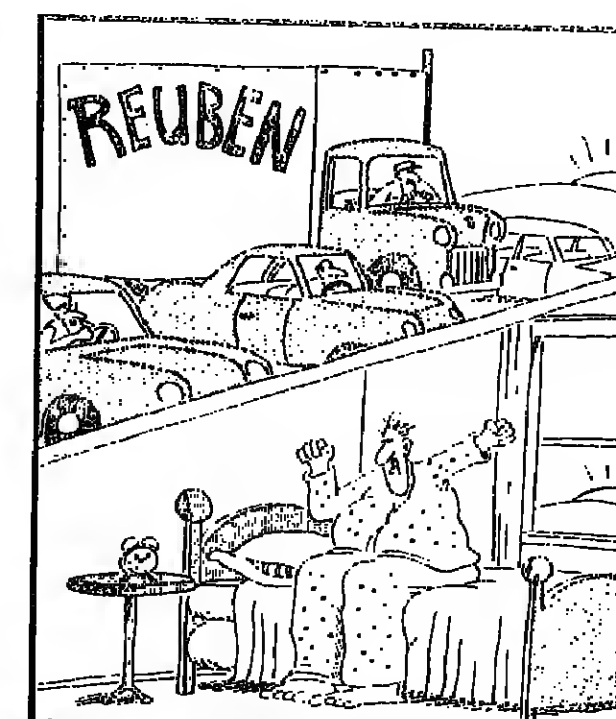
By GARY LARSON



Dinosaur nerds



"Ah, yes, Mr. Frischberg, I thought you'd come ... but which of us is the real duck, Mr. Frischberg, and not just an illusion?"



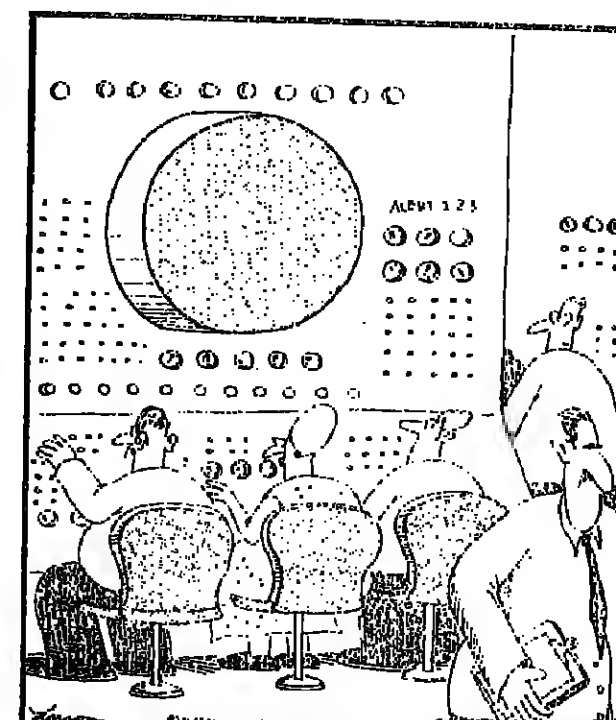
Out there, ominously moving toward its destiny, was a truck with Reuben's name on it.



"Well, let's see. ... So far I've got myrhin, I've got music ... actually, who could ask for anything more?"



"Look, I know you folks are lookin' for revenge — but there'll be no 'pie-for-a-pie' justice in my town!"



One day, Frank knew, he was just going to have to push that big button.